

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAST EDITION

BOSTON, MASS., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1911—VOL. IV., NO. 22

PRICE TWO CENTS

## U. S. FINANCES PLEASE MR. TAFT, HE SAYS, IN CONGRESS MESSAGE

Panama Bond Sale Showed This Government's Credit to Be Best of All the Nations, It Is Said

## ASKS BANK REFORM

Completion of Canal Is Fixed for July 1, 1913, and Rural Parcels Post Is Recommended

WASHINGTON—Government finances are in a "very satisfactory condition," says President Taft in a message submitted to Congress today on the treasury, banking and currency reform and departmental questions. A surplus of more than \$47,000,000 in the receipts for the year over the expenditures is shown by the President's figures, and he says that the postoffice department for the first time in 28 years is self-supporting.

The credit of this government was shown to be better than that of any other government by the sale of the Panama 3 per cent bonds, in Mr. Taft's opinion.

The message urges the importance of currency reform at an early date and indorses the main features of the Aldrich plan as proposed by the monetary commission. It recommends that the government be given "reasonable representation" in the management of the proposed national reserve association, which under the Aldrich plan will control the country's financial resources.

In the proposed army reorganization plan the President finds several propositions with which he disagrees.

The question of Panama canal tolls is recommended for early action and the President urges that the tolls be arranged to favor American shipping. Completion of the canal is fixed for July 1, 1913.

Immediate steps for the establishment of a rural parcels post are recommended. The message in full follows:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

The financial condition of the government, as shown at the close of the last fiscal year, June 30, 1911, was very satisfactory. The ordinary receipts into the general fund, excluding postal revenues, amounted to \$701,372,374.99, and the disbursements from the general fund for current expenses and capital outlays, excluding postal and Panama canal disbursements, including the interest on the public debt, amounted to \$654,137,997.89, leaving a surplus of \$47,234,377.10.

The postal revenue receipts amounted to \$237,879,823.00, while the payments made for the postal service from the postal revenues amounted to \$257,609,705.48, which left a surplus of postal receipts over disbursements of \$219,118.12, the first time in 27 years in which a surplus occurred.

The interest arising debt of the United States June 30, 1911, amounted to \$15,353,190. The debt on which interest had ceased amounted to \$1,879,830.20, and the debt bearing no interest, including greenbacks, national bank

(Continued on page nine, column one)

## WOULD SET ASIDE GIFT

Benjamin W. Hubbard today obtained a writ of error in his suit against the Worcester Art Museum to take the case to the supreme court of the United States. He seeks to set aside the gift of about \$3,000,000 under the will of Stephen Salisbury of Worcester to the museum on the ground that it is void. He claims the institution could not hold over \$1,500,000 under its charter and that it had \$500,000 when it was left the gift by Mr. Salisbury. He claims the act of the Legislature authorizing the institution to hold \$5,000,000 was unconstitutional, being retroactive as to this gift.

## IMPOSSIBLE TO STOP ALL TIPPING, SAYS HOTEL MAN

"They couldn't stop the tipping custom even if waiters were paid \$1000 a month," said William E. Toppin of the Hotel Lenox, when asked today as to the probable results of the anti-tipping campaign of 40 days to begin Jan. 1 by the Commercial Travelers National League.

T. E. Dow, president of the league, says in a letter that if the hotels persist in tolerating tipping the league will advise for rooms and apartments for transients in every city. If the proprietors do not assist, the letter says, the league will request the chambers of commerce to encourage the establishment of centrally located show rooms for patrons who carry samples.

Mr. Toppin said that at the Hotel Lenox the patrons would receive the same service whether they tipped employees.

"We pay our employees all that is necessary," he continued, "and we could not advance their salaries without pushing up the price of dining and other service."

## TAKES IDA LEWIS' PLACE

WASHINGTON—The lighthouse service today announced the appointment of Edward Jansen to be keeper of the Lima rock light at the mouth of Newport harbor (R. I.), for 30 years tended by Ida Lewis (the Grace Darling of America). Jansen has been first assistant to the keeper of the fog bell station on Sandy Hook, N. J.

## OFFICERS OF SCHOOL SAVINGS BANK



Left to right—H. T. Cahill, vice-president; C. C. Carr, president; J. M. Driscoll, secretary

## FRIDAY SHORTEST DAY IN THE YEAR

The shortest day of the year is Friday, according to officials at the Harvard observatory and a statement from the chief hydrographer of the navy from Washington today.

Winter begins officially at 6 o'clock to-morrow evening. The sun rises at 7:11 a. m. and sets at 4:15 p. m., eastern time.

In other than leap years Dec. 22 is ordinarily the shortest day, with rare exceptions due to the fact of a Feb. 29 every four years. Last year winter began at noon Dec. 22, eastern time; in 1909 at 6 a. m. and in 1908 it was midnight, Dec. 21, making Dec. 21 that year the shortest day in 1908. Next winter would normally begin at midnight on Dec. 22. But next year Feb. 29 is added, so that winter will begin at midnight Dec. 21, eastern time.

## CITY LANDING SITE ASKED BY MAYOR OF DIRECTORS OF PORT

Mayor Fitzgerald took steps today to have the directors of the port approve a site for a municipal public landing on the Boston waterfront. He sent a communication to the commission, reciting the history of the city's attempts to get such a landing.

## SENATOR LODGE SAYS THE PEACE TREATIES CANNOT BE FULFILLED

Favors a Wider Scope in Arbitration Movement, He Declares, but Not by Promises That Cannot Be Kept

## DEFENDS ATTITUDE

In Letter to Officer of International Reform Bureau He Avers Prerogative Objection Is Not Chief One

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—That he favors a wider scope in the arbitration treaties, but that nothing could be worse for peace than to make a general arbitration treaty containing promises which would not be fulfilled and which would be violated if certain questions were raised, is the opinion of Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, according to a letter written by him to the Rev. Rennets C. Miller of Cromwell, Conn., and made public here.

(Continued on page four, column four)

## TROOPS OF RUSSIA AND PERSIA FIGHTING IS TABRIZ REPORT

Czar's Special Force Will Begin Advance on Capital on Friday Unless Persia Dismisses Mr. Shuster

## AMERICAN IS FIRM

(By the United Press) TEHERAN, Persia—A despatch from Tabriz says that serious fighting is taking place there between Russian and Persian troops.

Reports from Kasbin say that the 4000 Russian troops concentrated there have been ordered to move upon Teheran on Friday unless the Persian Parliament agrees to the dismissal of W. Morgan Shuster, the American treasurer-general, before that time.

Teheran is greatly excited and officials recognize that the ancient walled city will fall easily before the Czar's artillery, though it is believed that the Russians cannot reach the capital for two or three days owing to the condition of the roads.

Mr. Shuster today informed Parliament that he intended to remain in office until the Russian soldiers deposed him, unless Parliament should call for his resignation. The deputies informed Mr. Shuster that they did not intend to yield.

There is considerable activity in military circles this afternoon, but nothing could be learned as to whether the army had been instructed to resist Russian occupation.

The 4000 Russian troops which concentrated at Kasbin reached there on Nov. 29, after an ultimatum had been delivered to Persia demanding Mr. Shuster's dismissal and the payment of an indemnity. The ultimatum was to expire Dec. 1, but was extended indefinitely.

Kasbin is about 96 miles northwest of Teheran, which could be reached by forced marches in about three days. Cossacks, might, however, get there, if not blocked in 24 hours.

## RESOLVE ABROGATING THE RUSSIAN TREATY SIGNED BY PRESIDENT

WASHINGTON—One of President Taft's first official acts on arriving here today after two days' stay in New York was to sign the joint resolution adopted by Congress ratifying his action in informing Russia of the termination of the treaty of 1832.

"I see the joint resolution is on my desk and I guess I might as well sign it right now," said the President, as he picked up a pen. Secretary Knox was there on another matter.

Shortly after the President signed the resolution the White House gave out an exchange of messages between Mr. Taft and the Czar on the occasion of "Nicholas day," which was on Tuesday. Mr. Taft called.

"I beg to offer to your majesty my cordial felicitation upon this anniversary and the assurance of my high regard and good wishes for yourself and of the nation over which your majesty reigns."

The Czar has responded: "Pray accept my cordial thanks for your congratulations and good wishes."

The Russian reply to the notice by Ambassador Gullit that the United States wished to terminate the treaty of 1832 has been received at the state department.

The officials decline to publish the text of the note, but admit that its contents have been well outlined in the news despatches from St. Petersburg. Hence, it is inferred that the Russian foreign office did not respond to Secretary Knox's invitation to enter upon negotiations for a new treaty.

It may be said on good authority that the Russian government does not intend to be hurried in this matter, but on the other hand it does expect to conclude a new convention before the existing treaty expires Dec. 31, 1912.

Notwithstanding some expressions to the contrary by individual senators, the weight of official opinion is decidedly in favor of the contention that with the withdrawal of the "favored nation" treatment guaranteed to American imports into Russia by the treaty about to be terminated, the full maximum Russian tariff rates will automatically become effective toward American goods.

## MR. TAFT NAMES TWO MINISTERS

WASHINGTON—President Taft nominated today Elliott Northcott of West Virginia to be minister of Venezuela, and George U. Weitzel of Missouri to be minister to Nicaragua.

Both of these nominations were promptly confirmed together with that of John W. Little for Pawtucket, R. I.

## DIRECTORS OF PORT WASTE NO TIME AT THEIR FIRST HEARING

All Formalities Are Waived and Eight Subjects Are Disposed of at the One Brief Sitting

## PETITIONERS THERE

George C. Fitzgerald, Who Acted First and Then Sought Gasoline Permit, Tells Why He Did So

At the first public hearing given by the directors of the port of Boston today several petitions for authority to erect or maintain structures within Boston harbor were considered.

All the petitioners were there on time, and in the course of an hour and a half a docket of eight different subjects had been cleared. Customary formalities were waived. As each petitioner came forward to explain his plans the chairman would ask if there was anybody else present interested in the matter, and would invite them to the table and turn the presentation into an informal conference.

"Has this been done already?" was Chairman Bancroft's first question to petitioners when they began to explain what they wanted to do. In some instances permits were produced from the war department, but in one case the petitioner, who had found no authority, had gone ahead without it and now asks that his acts be legalized.

George C. Fitzpatrick has built a pile

(Continued on page four, column three)

## PROPOSED NEW BANK BLOCK CHANGES PLAN OF AIDING TRAFFIC

Mayor Fitzgerald decided today not to attempt to remove the congested condition of traffic at State, Exchange and Devonshire streets by taking a piece of the Merchants National Bank building on the easterly side of Exchange street, as recommended by the Chamber of Commerce, but decided that if any action was to be taken in the future a slice would be taken from the Union building at the westerly corner of Exchange and State streets.

This action was taken because of the declaration from the Merchants National Bank directors of their intention to erect a new \$800,000 building on the present site. George Shattuck and Charles A. Coolidge, the architects, who have been commissioned to make the plans for the new structure, called upon the mayor today to find out their determination, and owing to their arguments as to the possibilities of their erecting an adequate bank building on a smaller lot than they had at present, the mayor took this position.

## REPUBLIC FOR CHINA VETOED BY PREMIER IN AN OFFICIAL NOTE

(By the United Press)

PEKING—Premier Yuan Shi Kai refused to accept a republic for China in an official statement issued today. He makes the refusal without qualifications.

A report was general that Premier Yuan would accept a republic provided he was elected President.

Dr. Wu Ting Fang told Tang Shao Wi, the imperial delegate to the peace conference, that he was unable to promise the presidency to Yuan. He said he believed the people would elect Yuan if the matter was put to a vote.

Revolutionists urged Wu Ting Fang to promise the presidency to the premier.

There was no formal session of the peace conference today, but Dr. Wu and Tang Shao Wi were closeted for two hours.

NEW YORK—A despatch to the World quotes Tang Shao Yi, representative of Premier Yuan Shi Kai at the Shanghai peace conference as saying that it is too late to save the dynasty and that the establishment of a republic alone will satisfy the people of China.

"Peking is not aware," he said, "of the depth or extent of popular feeling in the south. Even I myself, although somewhat prepared, am astonished to find such a change from an attitude of patient forbearance to dogged patriotic determination. It now appears certainly too late to save the dynasty."

"It will be difficult to persuade Yuan Shi Kai to abandon his plan for a limited monarchy, but we must use every endeavor to secure peace."

## COAL COMPANY IN A \$300,000 REALTY DEAL

A deal has just been consummated in East Boston whereby Brown Brothers have sold the George D. Emery plant on the waterfront, including frontage on Marginal street, to the Metropolitan Coal Company of Boston, who will occupy for the enlargement of their business.

The sale includes 244,749 square feet of solid land, 102,842 square feet of flats and about 25,000 square feet of piling. The property is assessed at \$300,000, which represents the purchase price.

## HOTEL BUCKMINSTER ON BEACON STREET HAS A NEW OWNER

F. F. Blanchard, president of the Real Estate Trust Company, today purchased the hotel Buckminster, 645 Beacon street, from the John Hancock Insurance Company.

What the terms of sale were Mr. Blanchard refused to state. He readily admitted that the real estate company had bought the hotel and would operate it for a time.

## WORK UPON THE NEW ART MUSEUM BLOCK BEGUN BY ITS DONOR

The first shovelful of earth was turned this forenoon for the excavations on the site of the new picture block that will be added to the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, Mrs. Robert D. Evans, whose gift made the proposed building possible, wielding the shovel. Those present at the ceremony included Gardner M. Lane, president of the museum, and Arthur Fairbanks, one of the directors, and a number of the trustees.

Mrs. Evans was escorted from her automobile to the lot back of the museum by Mr. Lane. No addresses were delivered; but after Mrs. Evans had turned a shovelful of earth, President Evans and the trustees present followed her example.

The trustees who attended were A. Shuman, A. W. Longfellow, Henry F. Hinnewell, Arthur F. Cabot, George R. White and J. Templeman Coolidge. Guy Lowell, the architect who designed the proposed building, also was present.

## POSTOFFICE IS PAID \$19,000 FOR STAMPS WITHIN THREE HOURS

In less than three hours today \$19,000 worth of stamps were sold at the Boston central postoffice. Wednesday's sales of \$35,432 exceeded by \$1396 a record established Dec. 19 of last year.

Postmaster Edward C. Mansfield said today the supply of stamps for ordinary business and holiday trade was more than ample, regardless of the heavy demand.

On Dec. 10, he said, the supply on hand included 18,000,000 1-cent, 25,000,000 2-cent, 700,000 3-cent, 700,000 4-cent, 720,000 5-cent and 500,000 10-cent stamps. Stamps of other denominations brought the value of the supply on hand at that time up to \$815,000.

Postmaster Mansfield today opened two extra stamp windows at the central postoffice and placed three men in charge of them. Ten windows there are now devoted to the sale of stamps.

## CALL ON CONGRESS TO PROVIDE SAFE PLACE FOR U. S. DOCUMENTS

Congress should give early attention to the demand for better protection of the historical documents now stored in Washington and to do this a national archive building should be authorized at once, according to the sentiment expressed in a movement by leading citizens of the country.

Charles H. Perkins of Cambridge, secretary of the council of the American Historical Association, has prepared an

(Continued on page four, column one)

## ASKS RIGHT TO SPEAK

Mrs. Susan W. Fitzgerald, candidate for the school board, has asked permission to make an address before the Boston City Club. Her request has been taken under consideration.

## ATWOOD LANDING AT PROVIDENCE WINS A NEW RECORD FOR AIR

Aviator Successfully Negotiates Run From Lynn in His Hydro-Aeroplane Over a Water Route

## SIGHTED AT FORT

Evolutions Over Harbor Mark the Start of a Second Stage in the Journey Begun at Marblehead

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Harry N. Atwood, the aviator who flew from St. Louis to New York last summer, broke a record for a hydroaeroplane today when he landed just outside the city at 1:28 p. m. after a flight from Lynn, Mass.

Mr. Atwood's route was by the way of Boston harbor, Taunton and Fall River.

Mr. Atwood started a few minutes before 11 o'clock this morning and before he got under way performed some evolutions over Lynn harbor. He flew over water as far as possible and planned to land at Narragansett pier. His machine was sighted at Ft. Warren going in the direction of Hingham.

On Wednesday Mr. Atwood traveled from Marblehead to Lynn with Harold F. Moulton, a newspaper reporter as a passenger. He was in the air an hour and 20 minutes, and reached an altitude of 1500 feet.

In his flight Wednesday Mr. Atwood arose at Marblehead at 2:55 p. m., and flew down Marblehead harbor for several miles. Then he turned and headed toward Lynn. He passed over Swampscott, and continued toward Lynn until he was directly over Central square. He made two wide circles, and then swung off over the harbor and started to follow the Saugus river.

For a half hour he flew over the harbor in an effort to give his engine a thorough test, then skimmed over Nahant and Bass Point and out over the ocean, almost to the Graves light. When he returned he again visited Central square, executed a dip, and then returned to the harbor.

## BEEF PACKERS MOTION TO DISMISS COUNTS IN INDICTMENT DENIED

CHICAGO—Federal Judge Carpenter today denied the motion of counsel for the 10 Chicago beef packers now on trial here for alleged criminal conspiracy, that two of five counts in the indictments against them be dismissed. The defense excepted.

A further motion that the jury be instructed to disregard certain of the statements made by District Attorney Wilkerson in his opening address was also denied by Judge Carpenter.

These motions, made by counsel for the defense Wednesday, were that counts two and three of the indictments be dismissed because they do not mention the National Packing Company, which the government contends was the instrument used to fix the prices of meat.

Counsel for the packers made a motion that they be allowed to reserve their opening argument until the conclusion of the government's proof. Judge Carpenter also denied this motion.

After a brief recess Attorney George T. Buckingham began the opening statements in behalf of the defense. Buckingham spoke particularly for the Swift and Fowler groups of packing houses.

## NEW YORK COUNTY FOR MR. TAFT IN 1912 SAYS THE CHAIRMAN

NEW YORK—President Taft went back to Washington early today with assurances from Samuel Koenig, Republican county chairman, that he would have the support of the New York county delegation at the coming national convention. Chairman Koenig took the occasion of the President's visit to state that Colonel Roosevelt, his predecessor, is not a candidate for 1912.

"I am profoundly a believer in parties," said President Taft before 400 members and guests of the New York Young Republican Club at a dinner in his honor at the Hotel Astor Wednesday night. "Nothing has come in the history of our country that cannot be traced to party activity. I don't say that parties haven't outlived their usefulness, but

(Continued on page four, column five)

The Monitor is making rapid strides each day toward meeting the demands of clean journalism. Its readers welcome its cleanliness and show their appreciation by handing their copies after reading to others, that they, too, may learn to appreciate it

POSTAGE REQUIRED FOR MAILING TODAY'S PAPER

In United States, ..... 2c In Foreign Countries, ..... 3c



## Send your "Want" ad to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

If you are looking for employment, or for an employee, the Monitor offers you an opportunity to supply your need without the expense of advertising.

THIS OFFER DOES NOT APPLY TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE.

## THE MONITOR EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

FULL NAME AND ADDRESS OF ADVERTISER MUST BE FURNISHED FOR PUBLICATION OR ADVERTISEMENT WILL NOT BE CONSIDERED

Name.....  
Street.....  
City..... State.....

- State your "want" in 20 words and attach the above coupon, properly filled out.  
The above coupon must be attached to insure insertion.

It will be run FREE  
ONE WEEK  
ON THE  
CLASSIFIED AD PAGE

Write your advertisement, attach blank and mail direct to The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Monitor is read in every city in America.

## WATCH COMPANY SUE BY GOVERNMENT AS AN ILLEGAL COMBINE

PHILADELPHIA—Government action to dissolve the Keystone Watch Case Company, charging it with being an unlawful combination in restraint of the Sherman anti-trust law has been begun here.

The government declares the company now manufactures and sells 80 percent of all watch cases manufactured and sold in the United States and that it is the intent and purpose of the defendant that the company shall monopolize the remainder of the trade.

The Keystone Watch Case Company is a Pennsylvania corporation.

The government bill in reciting the history of the alleged combination says the parent company took over the property of the United States Watch Company with a plant at Waltham, Mass., and the E. Howard Clock Company. The name of the last-named company was changed to the E. Howard Watch Company and thereafter it engaged in the manufacture of watch movements.

In 1906 the Keystone company, the government charges, acquired the Crescent Watch Case Company, which had previously bought the entire watch case business of the American-Waltham Watch Company, manufacturers of the present Waltham watch movement, and the Bay State Watch Case Company of Boston.

Ramifications in Canada are alleged. In 1904, the government charges, the Keystone company entered into a contract with the Elgin National Watch Company whereby the Keystone company was put in exclusive charge of the entire export trade of the Elgin company, except the trade with Canada. In 1909 the Keystone company, it is alleged, made a contract with the Waltham Watch Company whereby the former was made sales agent for the latter abroad.

A black-list of dealers who sell movements at less than the established price, is charged. It is asserted that the defendants have said they would spend \$1,000,000 to drive their larger competitors out of business. Deception in goods marketed is another charge.

**OFF ON TRIP TO PANAMA**  
WASHINGTON—Attorney General Wickersham and Ambassador Jusserand of France, accompanied by their wives, left Washington last night on a trip to Panama and Cuba. The party will be joined at New Orleans Friday by the Dutch minister and Mme. London.

**SHUT-IN SOCIETY TO MEET**  
The Shut-In Society will meet in the vestry of Park Street church at 2:30 p. m. tomorrow to make final plans for the annual holiday distribution. A list of worthy persons is being prepared.

## AT THE THEATERS

**BOSTON CONCERTS**  
FRIDAY—Symphony hall, 2:30 p. m., tenth symphony rehearsal.  
SATURDAY—Symphony hall, 8 p. m., tenth symphony concert.

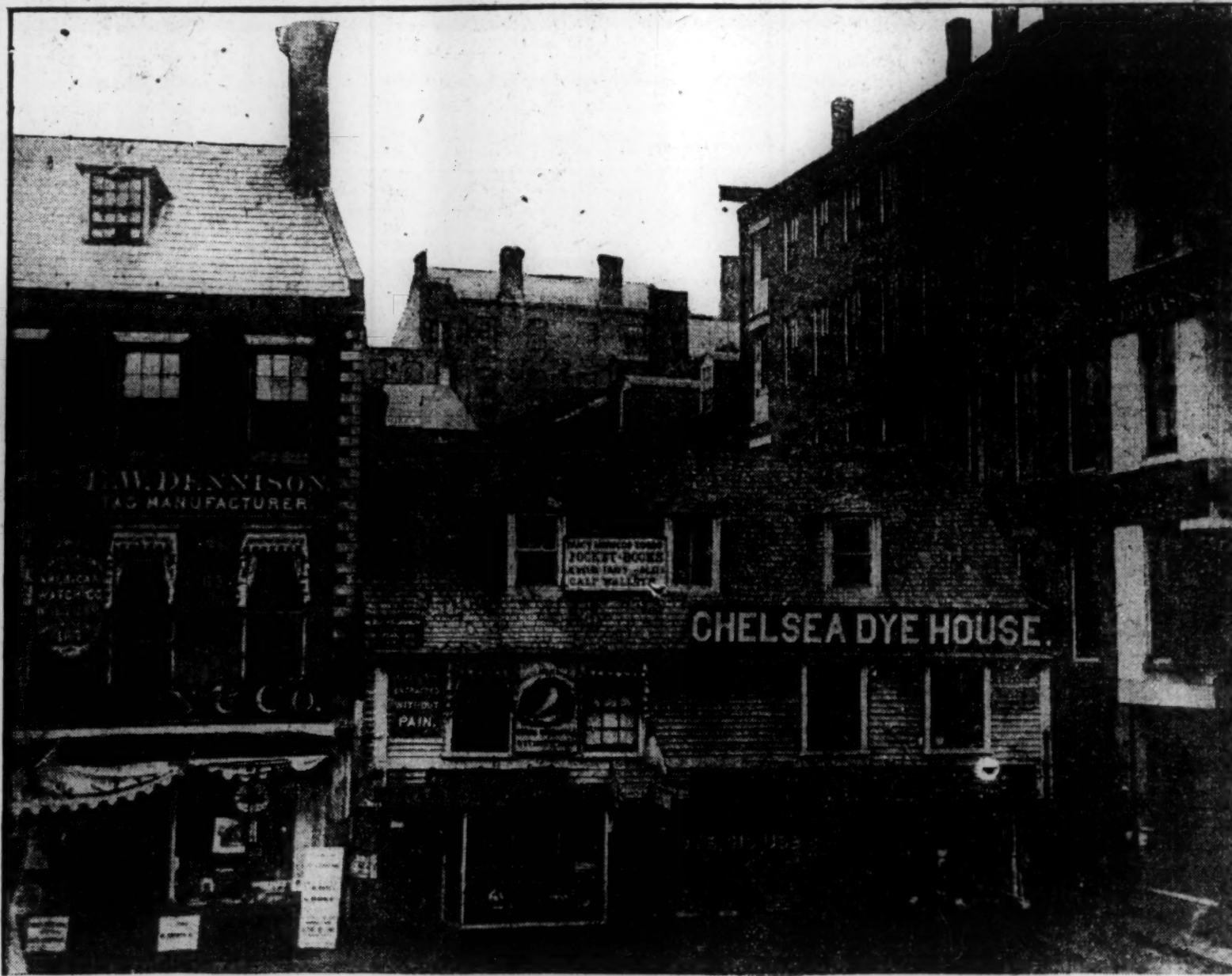
**BOSTON OPERA HOUSE**  
FRIDAY—8 p. m., "Otello."  
SATURDAY—2 p. m., first production of "Mignon."

**BOSTON**  
COLONIAL—"The Pink Lady."  
HOLLIS—"The Seven Sisters."  
B. F. KEITH—"Vaudeville."  
MAJESTIC—"Everywoman."  
PARK—"Get-Rick-Quick, Wallingford."  
PLYMOUTH—"Princess Zim Zim."  
SHUBERT—"Southern and Marlowe."  
THEATRE—"Dr. De Laze."

**NEW YORK**  
ASTOR—"The Red Widow."  
RESCOR—"David, Warfield."  
CASINO—"Peggy."  
CENTURY—"The Garden of Allah."  
COHAN—"The Little Millionaire."  
COLLIER—"Bunny Pulls the Strings."  
CRITERION—"Passers-By."  
DALY—"Kindling."  
EMPIRE—"Ethel Barrymore."  
FULTON—"William Collier."  
GARRICK—"William H. Crane."  
HARRIS—"Maggie Pepper."  
HIPPODROME—"Spectacles."  
HUDSON—"Miss Helen Ware."  
LIBERTY—"The Little Rebel."  
LYCUM—"Mme. Enchantress."  
LYRIC—"Little Boy Blue."  
MAXINE ELLIOTT—"Irish players."  
NEW YORK—"The Enchantress."  
PARK—"The Quaker Girl."  
REPUBLIC—"The Woman."  
THIRTY-NINTH—"The Million."  
WALLACE—"Disraeli."

**CHICAGO**  
BLACKSTONE—"Frances Starr."  
CORT—"Master of the House."  
GARRICK—"The Bohemian Girl."  
GRAND—"Gertrude Elliott."  
LA SALLE—"Louisiana Lou."  
ILLINOIS—"Snobs."  
LYRIC—"As a Man Thinks."  
MOVIE—"The Round Up."  
OPERA HOUSE—"Marguerite Siva."  
POWERS—"Tim Murphy."

## HOUSES AND STREETS OF BOSTON THAT LIVE IN THE HISTORY OF THE CITY



(By courtesy of the Boston City Club)

This is a view of "Hewes House," Washington street, opposite Old South church. On the right of this cut is Harvard place. In the center is the "Hewes House," over 200 years old, and on the left is part of a block that was built on the front lawn of "The Province House" about 1816 by David Greenough, and is in the possession of the Massachusetts General Hospital Corporation leased for 99 years. Three walls are now standing of "The Province House." The Morris Bros. minstrels occupied it for many years, and it now is used as a moving picture theater. Hawthorne based "Twice Told Tales" on scenes and activities in the "Old Province House."

## U. S. COURT DECIDES STEAMER LINES MUST ANSWER TO CHARGES

NEW YORK—Demurrers entered by the Hamburg-American Steamship Company and other transatlantic lines which form the "Atlantic conference" against the government's suit for their dissolution were overruled Wednesday by the full bench of the United States circuit court.

The government's contention is that by reason of an alleged pooling agreement on passenger rates the "conference" is a trust in restraint of trade, and the companies should be enjoined from further execution of the agreement.

The demurrers alleged want of equity in the government's petition and followed closely the petitions in the tobacco and Standard oil cases sustained by the United States supreme court in the "light of reason" and under "the rule of reason."

Judge Noyes, who read the opinion of the full court, said the transportation of passengers between the United States and Europe forms part of the commerce of the United States with foreign nations and that Congress has the power to prohibit all contracts, combinations and conspiracies in restraint of the foreign commerce of the country.

**PERSIA NAMES COMMISSION**  
NEW YORK—Cable messages to the New York Herald state that the national council has decided to appoint a commission of five deputies with power to deal with the Russian ultimatum. This decision is reported to be due to the regent's threat to resign unless the proposal of the cabinet were accepted.

**MAETERLINCK IS COMING**  
NEW YORK—Maurice Maeterlinck, the Belgian writer, and his wife are passengers for the United States on the liner Olympic, according to a London cable message to the New York Herald.

## TARIFF REFORM DINNER PLANNED

NEW YORK—The governors of the National Democratic Club have decided to start a systematic tariff campaign in aid of the Democratic leaders in Congress. The first event is to be a tariff reform dinner on Jan. 3, when the reopening of the improved clubhouse on Fifth avenue will be celebrated.

The chief speaker for the occasion will be Gov. Woodrow Wilson of New Jersey, whose topic will be "The Democratic Party and the Tariff." Congressman Redfield of Brooklyn will also speak to the subject "Why American Manufacturers Now Need Tariff Reduction" and Congressman Francis Burton Harrison of New York will discuss "Some Tariff Superstitions" which need to be dissipated.

## AT RAILROAD TERMINALS

James H. Marcy, dining car inspector of the New York Central line east of Buffalo, has been appointed superintendent of dining car service on the Boston and Albany road, with headquarters at Exeter street commissary building, Boston, in place of William A. Lofts, resigned.

For the accommodation of the Yale musical club, en route to Rochester, N. Y., this evening, the Boston and Albany road will provide extra Pullman sleepers and a baggage car.

The Pullman company furnished four extra sleeping cars at Ithaca, N. Y., last night for the accommodation of Cornell students en route to Boston on Boston and Albany trains.

The Boston and Maine road reports heavy advance sales for the maritime excursion.

## STUDENTS SING HOLIDAY MUSIC

In Appleton chapel at Harvard Wednesday night the annual program of holiday music was sung by a choir of Harvard and Radcliffe students. The choir was under the leadership of Dr. A. T. Davison, choir master of Harvard. A large audience was present.

## SEES COST OF LIVING GO UP WITH REDUCED TARIFF ON WOOLENS

PHILADELPHIA—That no action will be taken at this session of Congress on the reduction of the tariff on wool is the opinion of Theodore Justice of Justice, Bateman & Co., the largest wool merchants in Philadelphia. Mr. Justice was called into conference by the tariff board several times.

He is strongly opposed to reduction in the tariff, and is of the opinion that political lines will be so closely drawn in Congress that the Democrats will not have power enough to pass a drastic tariff bill.

"A reduction in the tariff on wool will result in a decrease in the number of sheep in the country and as a consequence an increase in the cost of living," he said. "Any congressman who votes for such a reduction in the tariff will unconsciously vote for an increase in the cost of living. This was shown when the tariff on hides was reduced."

"This reduction stimulated a demand for hides in foreign countries and raised the price so that shoes today cost 30 cents more a pair than they did before the reduction in the duty on hides was made."

"The present unsettled state goes back to the speech made by President Taft at Winona, when he declared that the wool schedule was indefensible. This caused the market to have a big decline, merchants stopped buying and mills were ordered to stop goods which were in process of manufacture."

"That Winona speech has cost the nation in two years about \$1,000,000,000. It caused a decrease of \$2 a head on 50,000,000 sheep, or \$100,000,000, and a decrease in wages of \$50,000,000, and figuring on the basis of Mr. McKinley that every dollar paid in wages to laborers if followed would be found to travel 10 times, this makes a total loss in wages of \$500,000,000, while the shrinkage in wool

amounted to \$35,000,000, making an aggregate loss of \$935,000,000 for 1910 alone.

"The loss in wages of mill employees this year, based on the ratio that \$1 travels 10 times, brings the total loss to \$1,000,000,000."

## COUNCIL CONFIRMS OLD APPOINTMENTS OF GOVERNOR FOSS

Nominations by Governor Foss of E. Gerry Brown of Brockton to be state supervisor of loan agencies and of Charles G. Wood of New Bedford as a member of the state board of conciliation and arbitration were confirmed by the executive council late Wednesday.

The vote on confirmation stood five to four in both cases. Lieut. Gov. Frothingham, Councilors Schuster, Brightman, Goetting and Quinn voted for Brown, and Councilors Fletcher, Brightman, Quinn, Goetting and Gove voted for Wood.

The Governor sent in the nomination of William F. Donovan to be clerk of the municipal court of Boston for civil business, vice O. G. Sleeper, and it was confirmed under suspension of the rule requiring nominations to lie over a week. He also nominated Frank F. Newkirk of Northampton to be a member of the board of agriculture.

The council confirmed all nominations remaining before it, including that of Timothy F. Lawlor for police commissioner of Fall River. The vote on Lawlor was unanimous.

The position of state supervisor of loan agencies to which Mr. Brown has been appointed was created by the Legislature of 1911 following an investigation of the small loans business of the commonwealth by the committee on banks and banking. The act gives the supervisor wide jurisdiction and powers over small loan agencies.

The term of the supervisor is three years and the position carries with it a salary of \$2500 per annum.

## EDUCATIONAL VALUE OF ART SUBJECT OF DEBATE IN SENATE

WASHINGTON—Educational value of art was the subject of an hour's debate in the Senate on Wednesday between Senator Root of New York and Senator Bailey of Texas. The issue arose when Senator Root called up a bill which he had introduced at the extra session of Congress and which later was favorably reported, extending the authority of the American Academy in Rome.

The primary object of the bill was to permit the corporation of the American Academy in Rome, which was organized under the laws of the District of Columbia, to change its purpose in order that it might enjoy the benefits of a bequest of \$20,000 given in the will of Mrs. Clara J. Hayland.

The objection from Senator Bailey was wholly unexpected, as was the debate that followed. Senator Bailey declared that the creation of the corporation in the District of Columbia was a "false pretence."

"Just exactly how the federal government derives the power to create a corporation for the purpose of promoting educational institutions at Rome is beyond my understanding," said Senator Bailey. "I perfectly understand that Congress shall be given power to promote science, but the constitution limits the power in that respect to grants of patents and copyrights."

The senator from Texas said he was unwilling to encourage institutions abroad for educating American students in art "until every hill in America is crowned with a public schoolhouse." He indulged in more criticism along this line and said that the government ought to bestow its solicitude upon educating millions "who struggle far beneath the point of desiring an education in art."

"If the rich see fit to dispose of their fortunes in this way," said Mr. Bailey, referring to the donation for the academy at Rome, "that is their concern, not mine. If, forgetting the youth of our land, many of whom are denied the priceless blessing of even a common school education, they choose to devote their fortune to the higher education of special classes, that is their concern, not mine. But when Congress is asked to give its sanction in a way which is beyond its power, ungracious as it may seem, I feel constrained to protest."

"I, for one, believe," replied Senator Root, "that the American people are ready to show that a sense of art, that a love of beauty, that a desire for what is dignified and stately should not be confined to monarchies or aristocracies, but may have a home in a republic; that the American people, ready to welcome the perfection of their own children in the practice of those noble and beautiful arts, hail the formation of this institution as affording an opportunity which should be welcomed and which we have long needed."

Senator Root's bill was finally passed without the formality of a roll call.

## APPROVE BOSTON CUSTOMS CHANGES

WASHINGTON—The secretary of the treasury has approved the changes in the office of the collector of customs at Boston made necessary by the recent reorganization. The changes were recommended by Collector Curtis and the list as he sent it to the treasury was approved without change.

## MUSEUM GETS REMINGTON WORK

NEW YORK—In accordance with a wish expressed by Frederic Remington, one of his paintings is to hang in the Metropolitan museum. It has been given by ex-Park Commissioner Henry Smith and other friends of the late artist. The painting is known as "On the Southern Plains in 1860." It has been accepted by the museum.

## MORE NEW HAMPSHIRE TROLLEYS

ROCHESTER, N. H.—It is said next spring trolley lines will be opened from this city to Farmington and Northwood. Farmington has four large shoe factories employing many people, while Northwood will probably be connected with a through line to Concord and Manchester.

## Wedding Bouquets

Flowers and Decorations for all occasions.  
J. NEWMAN & SONS, Inc.  
Phone Main 4110, 21 Tremont St.

## BAY STATE LEADING IN THE SHOE INDUSTRY SAYS C. F. GETTEMY

Charles F. Gettemy, director of the Massachusetts bureau of statistics, speaking before the Boston Boot and Shoe Club at its monthly dinner at the Hotel Somerset Wednesday night, said Massachusetts is still first of the states in the shoe and leather industries, notwithstanding the growth in that line in the West. The value of the product of all manufactures of every kind, he said, during the last five years in Massachusetts has increased 32 per cent. While the increase of population has been 6 per cent the rate of increase in manufactures has been 9 per cent.

During the five years ending in 1909 he declared, the value of the shoe manufacturing product in this state increased from \$144,000,000 to \$187,000,000, a percentage gain of 29.6. He showed that during the same five years the increase in the number of wage earners in the industry over the previous five years was 8089 and the increase in the amount of wages paid was \$3,394,984. The increase in the value, less cost of materials, created by the union of labor and capital during the same period was \$72,768,578, a gain of 30 per cent between 1904 and 1909.

The value of the cut stock and shoe findings product increased during the period mentioned 67.7 per cent. In the average value of product per wage earner in this industry Massachusetts is ahead of all other states.

Alfred W. Donovan, president of the club, presided and other speakers were Milton H. French and Elisha W. Cobb.

## SPECIAL CHRISTMAS DINNER

Price - - - \$1.50

Served in all our Dining Rooms from - Noon to 8 P. M.

Tables may be reserved.

MUSIC

Crawford House  
SCOLLAY SQUARE  
BOSTON

## SECTIONAL Macey Book Cases

LIBRARY FURNITURE

Perfect Christmas Gifts

Macey-Stetson-Morris & Co.

49 Franklin St. Boston, Mass.

## GRIDDLE CAKES

Made of Franklin Mills Flour are easily digested. Different from those made of ordinary pancake flour. Ask your grocer for Franklin Mills Eastern Wheat Flour. Franklin Mills Co., 131 State St., Boston.

## Are You to Travel?

The Monitor's Hotel and Travel Department is organized to serve the interests of Monitor readers. Its acquaintance with hotels and transportation lines is extensive and its facilities complete. It will gladly supply information concerning hotels, resorts and lines of travel in any part of the world. If contemplating a journey the Department will gladly send you, free of charge, such information as you desire. If you desire information about winter resorts, write us whether you wish sea or inland locations at home or abroad, and price you wish to pay. We will be glad to make reservations for you for dates desired.



# Leading Events in the Athletic World

## NEW INSIGNIA RULES TO HELP ATHLETICS AT PENNSYLVANIA

Winner of More Than One Letter in Same Sport to Get One Stripe for Each Additional

### THE MINOR SPORTS

PHILADELPHIA—Followers of athletics in the University of Pennsylvania are looking forward to increased activity among the various major sport teams, following the new rules recently announced by the directors of the athletic association at that university.

One of the most interesting changes which has been made and one that is expected to keep the veteran's interest in his sport keen up to the very last contest is that which will entitle an athlete to wear a stripe on the sleeve of his sweater for each additional year he wins his letter, after the first award. Thus, a man having won his "P" four times can wear the letter on his sweater and three stripes on his arm.

Another rule was announced affecting the cross-country awards of letters. Heretofore, to win a P a man had to finish with the first four to win the intercollegiate meet. Now the men to finish with the first 10 will be awarded their letter. Madoira and McCurdy, who placed in the recent cross-country meet in Brooklyn, were given the P.

The directors have appointed various athletic committees for the ensuing year. Minor sports were a marked success last year. Not that the Red and Blue won many championships, for this was true only of the cricket team, but that the minor sports brought forth many students that could not make good on the major teams. Winning the championship is not a measure of the success of a team by a great deal.

About 250 students participated in minor athletics last year at a cost to the association of about \$2500. This would seem to be a good investment to any one, for the association was represented in all the minor sports at an average cost of \$10 per person for the season. These sports include cricket, soccer, wrestling, swimming, gym and fencing teams.

## REINSTATE STAHL WITHOUT A FINE

CINCINNATI, O.—Garland Stahl, who will manage the Boston American league baseball team next season, was reinstated without the infliction of a fine by the national baseball commission in a decision promulgated Wednesday.

Stahl violated a rule of the commission by failing to report during the season of 1911 to the Boston American league club, which had him under reservation. In his application for reinstatement, he said that, although he retired from baseball last spring to go into business, he now desired to rejoin the Boston team.

**HARRY SMITH REINSTATE**  
CINCINNATI, O.—Harry Smith, who played with the Brooklyn baseball team, was restored to good standing without having to pay a fine by the National baseball commission Wednesday. Smith was suspended for leaving the Brooklyn club last spring without permission of any of its officials. In extension of his action Smith said that it was necessary for him to leave for home suddenly.

**BASKETBALL AT ORONO**  
ORONO, Me.—Arrangements have been completed for a series of basketball games to be played during the winter in the gymnasium. The schedule as arranged by the four managers calls for two games each Friday evening, beginning Jan. 5 and continuing until Feb. 23. This arrangement gives opportunity for each team to play each other twice.

**SUTTON TO MEET HOPPE**  
NEW YORK—It was announced today that J. F. Hoppe, the youthful billiard champion, will defend his title to the 18.2 ball line championship against George Sutton in New York. The match will start Feb. 5 or 6.

## Choice Gifts

**FOUNTAIN PENS**  
Every Variety ..... \$1.00 to \$15  
Try a Ward's Fountain Pen  
**BRASS GOODS**  
Desk Sets and Individual Pieces ..... \$2.50 to \$20  
Paper Knives, Stamp Boxes, Inkstands, etc.  
**LEATHER GOODS**  
Bags, Portfolios, Purses and Bill Books, etc. .... \$2.50 to \$20  
GREETING CARDS ..... 5c and upwards  
CALENDARS and PLANNERS ..... 10c to \$2.00  
FANCY BOXES STATIONERY ..... \$2.50 to \$5.00  
BABIES' BOOKS, DOINGS, SAYINGS, ETC. .... 5c to \$1.00  
SCHOLARS' COMPANIONS ..... 5c to \$1.00  
WARD'S "A LINE A DAY" BOOKS, the unique 5-year diary ..... 60c to \$2.00  
**INITIAL STATIONERY**  
Per Box ..... 25c and upwards  
Book Racks, Brass and Wood ..... \$2.50 to \$5.00  
**PERSONAL AND HOUSEHOLD EXPENSE BOOKS** ..... 75c to \$2.50  
ADDRESS BOOKS ..... 40c to \$2.00  
PHOTO and POSTCARD ALBUMS ..... 5c to \$2.00

Ward's Samuel Ward Co. Stationers 57-63 Franklin St. BOSTON

## FOUR COLLEGES OPEN BIG CHESS TOURNEY TODAY

Columbia, Harvard, Princeton and Yale Are Competing in New York for Hand-some Trophy

NEW YORK—The twentieth annual intercollegiate chess tournament held by the Columbia, Harvard, Princeton and Yale chess clubs began at the rooms of the West Side Republican Club here this morning at 9 o'clock and will continue tomorrow and Saturday. Play will take place from 9 a. m. to 1 p. m., and will continue in the afternoon between 2 and 6 o'clock, and in the evening between 8 and 10 o'clock. The games will be played with a time limit of 16 moves an hour, and all games must be finished by 10 o'clock.

The intercollegiate cup will be held one year by the winning team. In order to gain permanent possession of this cup a team must win it for 10 successive years. Harvard has won nine times, Columbia seven times and Princeton and Yale once each in the 19 tournaments that have already been held. Columbia was victorious last year. A special prize will be given this year to the individual who plays most brilliantly.

The names of the men on the teams in the order in which they will play follow:

Harvard—T. R. Schoonmaker '12, C. S. Hadley '13, S. Seltzer '15, W. B. Harris '12.  
Columbia—J. B. Beadle '12, S. H. Childs '12, H. A. Wise '14, E. L. Gluck '12.  
Princeton—F. E. Van Vleet '13, F. H. Shaffer '12, G. R. Kenyon '13, G. W. Jarman '13.  
Yale—H. D. Hooker '12, R. Beach '14, E. E. Stearns '12, R. D. Forbes '13.

## RATIONAL GOLF

By JASON ROGERS

In his recent paper on "English and Scottish Nationality," Dr. W. Cunningham, archdeacon of Ely, cast some doubts on the Scottish origin of golf, says Golfing. It was true, he said, that the cooperation of cricket, as opposed to individuality of golf, might be held to be characteristic of the Englishman; and to be reproduced in his cooperative trading enterprises, whereas the Scot was usually an independent unit in trading and interplay. Similarly, the Highland fling retained an individuality unknown to the English "country dance," and the piper achieved a personal triumph in the pibroch, while the English villager had a predilection for ringing peals of bells as a form of concerted music. But, for all that, it was doubtful whether golf was exclusively Scottish, and still more doubtful whether it had any direct connection with the special features of Scottish nationality.

There was historical evidence which showed that golf was a well known game in Scotland in the early part of the fifteenth century, and there was abundant evidence that it was widely diffused in the seventeenth century. But it was not claimed that Scotland was the birthplace of the ancient game of which it became the home and Andrew Lang had shown that, at all events, it was not an exclusively Scottish game, but that a primitive form of golf had been played on the sand-dunes in French Flanders, with apparently this difference, that the aim was to touch an upright mark, not to reach a hole.

But beyond this, there remained the only partially recognized fact that golf was greatly in vogue in Holland during the seventeenth century. Archdeacon Cunningham remarked that his reading in this point was roused by interest in a sentence in a book entitled "The Interest of Holland," a translation of a work attributed to John de Witt, but more probably written by Paul de la Court.

The translator wrote that the game of politics was like "Tennis," because you did not always set the ball fair, but had "to play the ball as it lies." There could be no doubt that "tennis" should be "golf," but that the English translation of the Dutch book was neither familiar with tennis as played at Hampton court nor with golf as played elsewhere. But the original author of the translated work would doubtless have had ample opportunities for familiarizing himself with golf. It was a very popular game in Holland. Prince Frederick Henry played the game when he was at school at Leyden and the story survived of his losing a ball in the water and jumping into a boat to fish it out with a club, whereupon the owner of the boat, an old woman, angrily set the boat adrift. In the museum at Amsterdam there was a portrait by W. de Geest of a young prince, depicted with a golf club and golf ball. It was, however, a characteristically winter game and was treated in old engravings of the months as the appropriate employment for December.

Golfers were frequently introduced into the winter scenes at Avercamp, Van de Neer, and Vestraalen. The game was not strictly appropriate to the ice—the players did not wear skates—but in the winter it was possible to play across country on hard grounds and frozen channels. It was not easy to see how golf as we know it could have been played in summer about Leyden.

Indoor golf might have been a very old game. Possible the golf prohibited by the church was of this type. It appears, from one of Rembrandt's etchings, to have been practised in the seventeenth century. In the following century it had great developments, and a golf alley became a recognized adjunct of any popular cafe.

## PREPARING FOR 1912 OLYMPIC GAMES

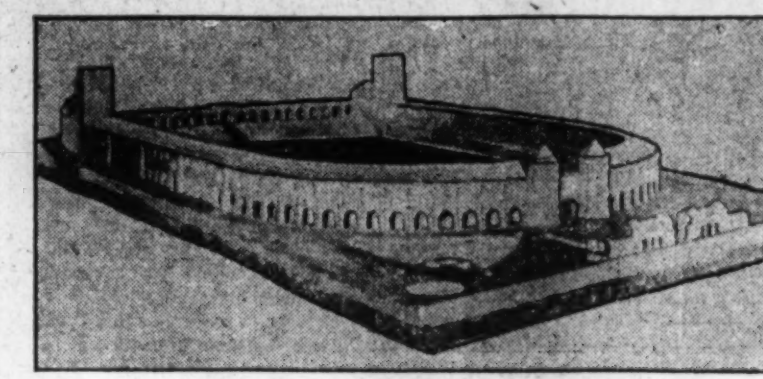
(Special to the Monitor)  
STOCKHOLM, Sweden — The great stadium for the Olympic games which, in accordance with the decision of the international Olympic committee at the Berlin meeting in 1909, will be held in this city next year, is now in course of construction.

The building which is of a thoroughly permanent character, is erected in hand-made purple brick and granite. The plan shows a perfect amphitheater, all under cover, at the foot of a hill which forms the northern side of the complex. Inside this permanent building extra rows of temporary seats will be arranged for use during the games. The stadium will then hold about 25,000 spectators. It contains a running track, four laps to the mile, and a grass football ground which in winter time will be transformed into a skating rink.

The entrances to the athletes' special dressing rooms, to which long corridors lead are situated at the foot of the hill. The gates and arcades are vaulted in the old medieval Swedish style. On the brick walls there are blocks of granite inlaid, in which a series of Swedish heroes will be sculptured and the gates to the entrance stairs will likewise be decorated by 18 heathen gods and goddesses.

Two massive brick towers will stand at the side of the eastern and western gates, and behind them two side buildings, each containing a hall and a number of administration, reading, lecturing and assembly rooms. At the center of the northern arcade, which connects the side buildings, is the gate through which all the competitors will march down to the ground on the opening day.

In front of the southern elliptical



(Copyrighted by Olympiska Spelen, Stockholm)  
MODEL SHOWING HOW STADIUM WILL LOOK WHEN COMPLETED

arcade, outside the stadium proper but within the enclosure, is a fine garden of oaks and birches with paths for the spectators. The paths run the whole way round the building. At the foot of the two big towers, two granite water fountains are to be arranged. From the balconies of the towers trumpet signals for the various races will be given.

Above the southern gateway, which forms the main entrance for the spectators and beside which two octagonal brick towers will be erected, is the band stand which will be used for the distribution of the prizes. The flags, to be hoisted in honor of the winners, will be placed on the top of the northern entrance. The royal box is situated along the side the finishing straight, under a golden yellow baldachin, and the press representatives will have their seats at the finishing post. The whole of the building will be completed during 1911. The money towards the expenses has been granted by the Swedish govern-



(Copyrighted by Olympiska Spelen, Stockholm)  
MEDAL FOR STOCKHOLM OLYMPICS

ment, who will ultimately become the owner of the building and grounds. The site is situated close to the most fashionable part of Stockholm. A special medal has been struck in commemoration of the games.

## PRESIDENT WARD PLANS CHANGES AT THE GROUNDS

New Boston National Head Wants to Increase Seating Capacity, Shift Position of Diamond and Build Boxes

A number of changes at the South End baseball grounds for next season are planned by President John H. Ward of the Boston Nationals.

The diamond, which has been where it now is for 41 years, will be changed to bring the home base about 15 feet closer to the grand stand and also brought about the same distance to the west.

The bleachers back of first base will be shortened, as the right foul line will hit the fence about 10 yards east of the present line. This will bring the left foul line well down into left field.

In left center the bleachers will be taken down and placed to extend from the present bleachers back of third base. Two more sections will be added to the third-base side of the grand stand increasing the seating capacity of the grand stand from 2400 to 4000. There are now two sections.

Mr. Ward plans, by making the contemplated changes, to give more room for batting and outfielding, while also increasing the seating capacity of the park. Private boxes will be built around the roof of the grand stand and many others added to the ones now on the ground in front of the stand.

Mr. Ward outlined the club's policy as follows:

"It will be the national game first; second, the National league, and, third, the Boston club. We hope to live in harmony with all other baseball organizations. The Boston club will tie up to no cliques, but will always act independently for the best interests of the National league."

President Ward left for New York on the 5:30 train Wednesday afternoon to meet James E. Gaffney on important business, and will not return to Boston until after the holidays.

When asked if he had settled on who would manage the club, Mr. Ward said, "I have not taken up that subject yet. I will keep in close touch with the manager, as I have some ideas about running the game, but anything I have to say along that line will be told to the manager off the field."

## WRESTLING DATES AT PENNSYLVANIA

PHILADELPHIA—Manager Shryock of the University of Pennsylvania wrestling team has announced that six dual meets have been arranged for the coming season including contests with Lehigh, Columbia, Princeton, Cornell and Penn state. The intercollegiate will be held at Columbia on March 22.

Coach Emil Beck, who turned out such a good team several years ago, is again training the men and expects to turn out a good team. Craig, the amateur wrestler and boxer, is assisting Beck in training for the Olympic championships, which he expects to enter. The following is the schedule:

Feb. 3, Lehigh at Lehigh; 9, Columbia at Columbia; 17, Princeton at Philadelphia; 23, Cornell at Philadelphia.  
March 2, Princeton at Princeton; 9, Penn State at State College; 16, not announced; 23, intercollegiate at Columbia.

**HOBBS STAYS AT AMHERST**  
AMHERST, MASS.—H. H. Hobbs will coach the Amherst College football eleven again next fall. Hobbs has coached Amherst during the past two years. He was a star at Yale and Andover.

## EXPECT CHANGE AT ELECTION OF M. G. A. OFFICIALS

Many of the Present Bay State Golf Heads Are Dropped by List of Nominating Committee

There will be a marked change in the list of officers of the Massachusetts Golf Association effected at the annual meeting Jan. 19, if the list presented by the nominating committee is put through. R. R. Freeman, who has been secretary since 1903, and E. B. Conant of Lowell, who has served as treasurer for a like term, are not included in the list of officers, although Freeman's name is on the executive committee card.

Ralph Cracknell, who has been a member of the handicapping committee, may not serve this year.

The list of nominees is as follows:

President, Herbert James, The Country Club; vice-president, Charles T. Crocker, Jr., Alpine Golf Club; secretary, Henry H. Wilder, Vesper Country Club; treasurer, Ralph P. Alden, Country Club of Springfield; executive committee, N. B. Jordan, Fall River Golf Club; Harry L. Ayer, Brae-Burn Country Club; George F. Willett, Essex Country Club; R. R. Freeman, Wollaston Golf Club; and M. L. Crosby, Chestnut Hill Golf Club.

## HARVARD HOCKEY TEAM MEETS TECH

Harvard's varsity hockey team will appear on the ice for the first time this season at the Arena tonight to compete with the Technology seven. Both teams have trained hard and are in the prime of condition. Manager Ranney of Tech has made several changes in the lineup that will greatly strengthen the institute seven. The forward line is strong, while the defense has been strengthened by Eichorn at point. This team has had the advantage of actual play in competition with the B. A. and Inter-colonial forces. The lineup:

**TECHNOLOGY**  
Yearney, r.w.; ..... S. W. Sordwell  
Harburt, c.; ..... C. Duncan  
Sloop, f.; ..... E. Palmer  
Stock, l.w.; ..... R. W. Reeves  
Stucklin, c.p.; ..... C. P. Wingate  
Eichorn, p.; ..... P. Willett  
Ranney, g.; ..... E. Gardner

## HYDE PARK HIGH ELECTS

At meeting of the members of the football and baseball teams of Hyde Park High held today, Victor Espinola was elected to lead the eleven for 1912, and John McKenna to captain the baseball nine for the coming season. Espinola played a halfback position on the football team and was the leading ground gainer. McKenna is one of the best baseball players that the school has ever turned out, and last season played nearly every position on the team, but his regular place is at third base.

## BONHAG AND SCOTT TO COMPLETE

NEW YORK — George Bonhag and Louis Scott, the remarkable distance runner from Paterson, N. J., who furnished the exciting race for 3000 meters in this city last Saturday, will meet again in the national indoor championships to be held here next Wednesday. They will compete either in the two or five-mile races. In the latter event are also entered Louis Tewanini, the Indian racer; Thomas Collins, present title holder, and William Kramer, the famous cross-country runner.

**MELROSE TO RUN STONEHAM**  
MELROSE, MASS.—Melrose and Stoneham high schools will hold a cross-country run Saturday, going over the Upham street course to Saugus and return to Melrose city hall. There are to be 10 men on each team.

## YALE SEVEN WINS AT HOCKEY FROM ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL

Opening Contest of Season in New York Very Close, University Men Winning From Concord Schoolboys

NEW YORK—Yale's seven won the opening hockey game of the season at St. Nicholas' rink Wednesday night, defeating St. Paul's school of Concord, N. H., 2 to 1, in a clean and closely contested game.

To win the Yale men were compelled to play their best at all times. The schoolboys displayed the skill of veterans and time and again won applause from a crowd that filled the big rink.

Neither side scored during the first half. Several times both nets were threatened, but excellent work on the part of the goal tenders prevented the puck from reaching its mark.

After three minutes of play in the second half Cox, Yale's rover, shot the first goal. He dribbled it out of a scrimmage at the net and sent the rubber disc hurtling into the cage. Less than a minute later Cox scored another goal.

Burgess scored St. Paul's goal. After playing six minutes he dribbled the puck the length of the rink, and then shot it between the legs of Yale's goal keeper. The summary:

YALE: ..... ST. PAUL:  
Chauncey, f.; ..... J. Blibbitt  
Martin, f.; ..... W. Humphries  
Hartman, f.; ..... J. Burgess  
Cox, c.p.; ..... J. Dickey  
Comp, c.p.; ..... J. Humphries  
Wainwright, p.; ..... P. Reynolds  
Carhart, g.; ..... G. Ford  
Score—Yale 2, St. Paul 1. Goals—Cox 2, Burgess 1, referee, E. Garm and J. A. Rogers, Wanderers Hockey Club. Timekeepers, George Stobins, Crescent A. C. and W. J. Croker, Wanderers Hockey Club. Time, 20-minute halves.

## BASEBALL CHIEFS TO MEET TO MAKE 1912 SCHEDULE

Magnates of the Two Major Leagues to Arrange Playing Dates for Next Season—Rules Committees Also

CHICAGO—Baseball magnates of the two major leagues are busy with their plans for the New York schedule meeting, at which the playing dates for next season will be arranged.

President B. B. Johnson of the American league said Wednesday night that he had received a letter from President Barney Dreyfuss of the Pittsburgh National league club regarding the making of the schedule, and that the committee appointed by the two leagues for the purpose would meet in New York between Dec. 25 and Jan. 1.

Johnson and Robert McRoy of the Boston American league club will act for the junior organization, and Dreyfuss, August Herrman, president of the national commission, and Secretary Heydler for the National league.

President Johnson said that the work should not take more than two hours, as the schedule would be the same as in the past.

The rules committee of each league will meet in New York at the same time.

## DROP WOMEN'S INDOOR TENNIS

NEW YORK—The Seventh Regiment Lawn Tennis Club has decided not to hold the women's national indoor tennis championship this year. William B. Cragin, Jr., who will referee the men's national event beginning Feb. 10, told Wednesday why the women's event was dropped. It appears that when the seventh regiment took up the women's championship a few years ago it was in the nature of an experiment, and that only a small percentage of the women appreciated the effort. Although plenty of women play indoor tennis only a very few supported the tournament. It was quite possible, Cragin said, that the tourney might be revived another year.

## CHICAGO FIVE HAS TRIP

CHICAGO—The University of Chicago basketball five will open its active season by taking a trip into Ohio and Michigan during the holidays, playing games with Y. M. C. A. teams in Akron, Toledo and Detroit. They will be in charge of Coach H. O. Page, and will return the last day of the month. All the men are in fine trim, and expect to make a good showing, though they have not had as much practice as their competitors have. A game with Lane high school Monday was the first practice game for them. The following men will make the trip: Captain Sauer, forward; Norgren, Goettler and Molander, forwards; Paine and Freeman, centers; Bell, Boyle and Golstein, guards.

## DORCHESTER HOCKEY STARTS

Dorchester high's hockey squad held the first practice of the year in the school gymnasium Wednesday and about 30 candidates reported to Coach J. D. O'Reilly and Captain Williams. The candidates were furnished with equipment and the boys practiced shooting the puck. Headmaster Thomas furnished the paraphernalia for the team and this, together with the sanction given the game by the school authorities, has aroused considerable interest in the winter sport at Dorchester. Franklin field is now being flooded and as soon as the ice forms the team will have outdoor practice. An entire new forward line will have to be developed this year.

## STRONG BASKETBALL TEAM ASSURED FOR SYRACUSE VARSITY

Several Veterans Together With Star Freshman Five of Last Year Give Coach Fast Squad

### DAVEY IS CAPTAIN

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—The Syracuse University basketball team will be the best five at that university for several seasons. Most of last year's five are reporting, and all of the remarkable 1914 team are in line. Students expect to see the Orange quintet prove one of the most successful in collegiate circles. Edward Dollard '08 is again head coach, and is training the men to rapid passing and team play. The dribble is used but very little, and his style of play seems especially suited to this year's squad.

Captain Walter Davey '12 is probably the best all-round player on the team. He plays left guard, and usually scores a number of points, even in this position. His teammate, W. W. Rugg '12 is also noted for his ability in scoring from his position of right guard. These two men shoot from the center of the floor and have remarkable ability for finding the basket.

At center L. S. Castle '14 is proving that for his first year of varsity playing he is a wonder. Castle was captain of the 1914 five and was the star of the Orange backfield last fall in the football games.

Soi Bloom '13 and L. C. Ryan '13 are a good combination of forwards. Bloom shoots fouls and in the first game scored 7 points for Syracuse in this way. Ryan played with Bloom in high school and in this way they play naturally together.

Coach Dollard has formed a second team that can play the varsity to the limit. It is composed of Giles '12, the captain of the basketball team; Grimes '12, Mitchell '14, Toomey '12L, and Hustis '14.

Some of these men may yet displace the regular varsity men, and in case any regular cannot play Coach Dollard is assured of some one to take his place. Jesse Kingsley '12L is manager of the team this year, and has arranged a schedule of 12 games, the limit set by the faculty. The home games are about the best ever played on a Syracuse court. The remaining games are as follows:

Jan. 6, University of Toronto at Syracuse; 12, R. P. I. at Troy, N. Y.; 13, Union College at Schenectady, N. Y.; 15, St. Lawrence College at Syracuse; 20, Oswego Normal at Oswego.  
Feb. 2, Union College at Syracuse; 8, St. John's College at Brooklyn; 9, New York University at New York city; 10, West Point at West Point; 16, Oberlin College at Syracuse; 22, University of Pennsylvania at Syracuse.

## U. S. GOODS MAKE ST. JOHN RECORD

ST. JOHN, N. B.—Although known as the winter port of Canada, so far this season the shipments of United States products have almost equalled the Canadian products, setting a new record. The total value of goods shipped to date by the first seven steamers is \$1,306,781, of which \$601,359 came from the United States and \$705,422 from Canada. Since this statement was compiled 57 cars of United States products were manifested at the customs house here, making a total of 557 cars of American goods during the first month of the winter season. The class of goods shipped is given as follows: Wheat, 323,312 bushels; Flour, 12,984; cheese, 701 boxes; lumber, 2,677,164 square feet.



Everyone knows the story of Caesar and the boatman. The boatman was disturbed by the roughness of the passage, but Caesar calmed him with the words: "Be re-assured, you carry Caesar and his fortunes."

The advertiser who uses Farm and Fireside can rest assured because he is in good company—in the company of some of the shrewdest and farthest seeing advertisers in the world, men who do not fail in selecting an advertising medium any more than they fail in the other enterprises in which they engage. Farm and Fireside carries the American advertiser and his fortunes.

**FARM AND FIRESIDE**  
THE NATIONAL FARM PAPER  
New York Springfield, Ohio Chicago



## CALL ON CONGRESS TO PROVIDE SAFE PLACE FOR U. S. DOCUMENTS

(Continued from page one)

appeal for action addressed to Morris Sheppard, chairman of the public buildings committee of the House, and signed by William M. Sloane of New York, president of the association; William A. Dunning of New York, second vice-president; Waldo Leland of the Carnegie institution, Washington, secretary; Clarence W. Bowen of New York, treasurer, and A. Howard Clark of the Smithsonian institution, curator.

Other signers are Charles Francis Adams, George Burton Adams, James Burrill Angell, Simon E. Baldwin, Fred Morrow Fling, Everts Boutell Greene, Albert Bushnell Hart, Charles Henry Hull, J. Franklin Jameson, John Bach McMaster, Alfred Thayer Mahan, Franklin Lafayette Riley, James Ford Rhodes, James Schouler, Edwin Earle Sparks, Frederick Jackson Turner, Andrew Dickson White and James Albert Woodburn.

"At present the manuscript materials in Washington for historical work, except those in the Library of Congress," says the appeal, "are in most cases exposed to all the dangers which environ the mass of administrative papers, and are subject to even greater inconvenience in respect to use by scholars, since there is a multitude of offices in which it is barely possible to find space for official use of the papers but quite impossible to provide opportunity for investigators."

"This means that those who are competent and desirous to write the history of our country in accordance with those modern methods are definitely prevented from doing so by want of access to the most necessary materials."

"In short, these scattered, unorganized and ill-protected archives contain a greater part of the materials for United States history than is to be found in all other places put together. If the history of the United States is worth studying, and if the national government has any obligations to preserve for posterity, the duty of providing for these archives is one that ought to claim the early attention of Congress."

"Speaking in the name of all who work in American history, and of all who care for it, we beg leave to request decisive action in the present session of Congress."

## ST. PAUL SOCIETY PLANS A MISSION IN SOMERVILLE

With the announcement of the intention to build a mission house at a dinner in the assembly room of the Harvard Union and speeches, more than 100 past and present members of St. Paul's Society of Harvard celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the organization Wednesday night. The membership of the Protestant Episcopal organization attached to Harvard is about 500.

The speakers were Bishop William Lawrence, one of the early members of the society; President Lowell, the Rev. Floyd W. Tomkins '76 of Philadelphia, Robert H. Gardner '76, the Rev. Dr. Albert Parker Finch, president of Andover Theological Seminary and P. G. M. Austin '13, president of the society.

Mr. Austin outlined the society's plans to build a mission house in East Somerville. He said there are about 500 Episcopalians in that town who have no church of their own. In the past two years these people have raised about \$8000 and have bought a tract suitable for a mission church.

A mission building would cost about \$7000. Of this sum the Harvard society proposes to raise \$3000.

## GERMANS SING AT CHAPTER MEETING

A "German night" was held by the members of the Boston chapter, Sons of the American Revolution, at the Parker House, Wednesday evening.

Robert Sturn, vice-president of the Boston branch of the National German Alliance, delivered an address on "Condition of Germany During the American Revolution."

A chorus of 20 male voices from the Swaben Verein, under the leadership of Prof. Max Ascher, gave a program. Gustaf F. Heine, solo trumpeter of the Boston Symphony orchestra, sounded German bugle calls.

The topic for discussion was the "Capture of Ft. Ticonderoga." Addresses were made by Dr. M. G. Parker, president of the national society, and Edwin S. Cranton, president of the state society.

## RESIDENTS ORDER TOWN AUDITING

LYNNFIELD, Mass.—Finding that the tax rate of \$11 per \$1000 does not produce sufficient funds with which to run the town, the citizens have ordered an auditing and investigation of the books and affairs of all town departments, and John M. Danforth, town moderator, appointed last night the following committee to conduct the inquiry: Frank Newhall, Andrew Mansfield Jr., Henry W. Pelton, George Barrie and Robert B. Hawley. No charges of improper handling of the town's affairs are made, but it is the opinion of the voters and other officers that the assessors in cutting the tax rate from \$10 to \$12 in 1910 and again to \$11 this year, failed to estimate correctly the amount necessary to be raised by taxation.

## BEVERLY BOARD OF TRADE ELECTS NEW PRESIDENT



E. KINSMAN BANKS

BEVERLY, Mass.—E. Kinsman Banks was elected president of the Beverly Board of Trade at the annual meeting last evening, succeeding Charles O. Frost.

Besides electing officers the members of the board listened to a talk on the new workmen's compensation law which goes into effect July 1, by Amos T. Saunders of Clinton, a lawyer.

Robert Robertson of the committee from the Board of Trade, consisting of himself, Frank A. Brown and George E. Sprague, appointed to go to Washington in the interest of legislation for deepening the channel, told of the trip, which was made with the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange.

A. J. Davis, J. F. Cabene, G. H. Hurd and L. P. Stanton were elected to membership.

## ALL CANDIDATES FOR CITY TICKET HAVE QUALIFIED

Announcement by the election commissioners of the makeup of the official ballot for the municipal election on Jan. 9 authorizes the names of seven candidates for the city council and five for the school committee, the work of certifying signatures on nomination papers being completed and each of the candidates in the field having received the necessary 5000 names.

According to the registration figures but 3950 new names have been added to the voting lists since the state election in the entire city, including Hyde Park. The official totals for the city registration shows 111,879 male voters entitled to cast a ballot and 12,359 women entitled to vote on the school committee choices.

While the above figures show a gain of over 1600 more male voters in this city over the number at the city election of last year, they include the 3061 male voters in Hyde Park, making an actual falling off in the number of male voters in the 25 old wards of Boston of 1453.

The women voting lists, both in Boston and Hyde Park, show increases this year, the increase in the old 25 wards of Boston being 778 and that in Hyde Park 62. Since the first list printed this year there were 2012 women's names registered.

## FIRST RECEPTION GIVEN EMPLOYEES

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—The first of the series of receptions to the employees of the local factories will be held in the Y. M. C. A. Friday night. Employees of the L. E. Evans Son Company shoe factory will be the guests. The program will include basketball games, bowling, other sports and a dinner.

At intervals during the winter the employees of the rattan factory, Harvard Knitting mill; Smith & Anthony foundry, Miller piano factory and several local industries will be entertained.

## CAMPAIGN STARTED FOR PRESIDENCY OF MELROSE ALDERMEN

Two candidates are already in the field for the presidency of the Melrose board of aldermen, with the probability of more before the caucus is held.

J. Sidney Hitchins, who has been a member of the board for the last three years, and who was reelected on Dec. 12 for a two-year term as alderman-at-large, announced his candidacy today. He is a resident of ward 6. Inasmuch as the mayor-elect, Charles E. French, is a resident of the Highlands section, many of the members favor a president of the board from the central part.

William A. Carrie of the Highlands, who was a member of the board when Melrose first became a city, and who was again elected a member at the last election, is also a candidate.

Others mentioned as candidates are Leslie F. Xene and Arthur H. Damon. A caucus will be held previous to the inaugural exercises Jan. 1 at which time the members of the incoming board will select their president.

## LAY PLANS TO FRAME BILL TO MEET TARIFF BOARD WOOL REPORT

WASHINGTON—Although this is the last day of Congress until after the holidays, plans are being laid for framing a bill for revision downward of the wool schedule as recommended by the President on Wednesday in his message accompanying the tariff board's report, which finds that many of the duties are prohibitive. Democratic leaders of the House, the tariff originating body, say however that no measure will be ready to report for some weeks.

Senator Penrose said the Senate finance committee would begin its work ahead of the House committee, but Representative Underwood said the wool bill would not be whipped into final shape for report until February. The committee, he said, must decide what rates should be fixed after comparing its own data with the data submitted by the tariff board.

Senator Penrose announced that he hoped the Republican senators would be able to formulate a bill to comply with the tariff board's views.

Representative Underwood said the President's message really pointed out the necessity of a great reduction in wool rates and that he had no doubt the House would carry out the proposals made.

"The President says the present duties on wool and woolen manufactures in many instances are prohibitive. I have no doubt the ways and means committee will agree with him as to the necessity of a reduction," he added.

"I am sure," said Senator Penrose, "that we shall have a better bill than the wool bill which was passed during the extra session. The finance committee will take up the subject immediately after the holidays, but whether it will be possible to bring the Democratic House to the acceptance of such a bill as we might formulate I cannot undertake to say."

## DIRECTORS OF PORT WASTE NO TIME AT THEIR FIRST HEARING

(Continued from page one)

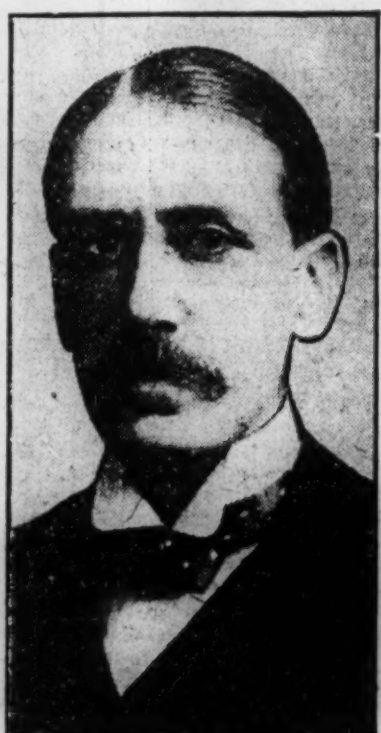
platform off Jeffries point, close to the Back channel, about 20x300 feet, for the purpose of selling gasoline from it to vessels in the harbor. He went ahead and built this, he said, after he had consulted the harbor master, the state police and fire insurance men, because he believes that the present method of delivering gasoline to the vessel from T. wharf and other wharves is dangerous.

He was summoned to appear and show cause why he should not be proceeded against for creating a public nuisance. Mr. Fitzpatrick explained what he had done and why he did it, and got from the chairman an admission that there was no cause for proceeding against him. Instead the board will take up his petition for the legalization of what he has done, and on that will give public hearings later.

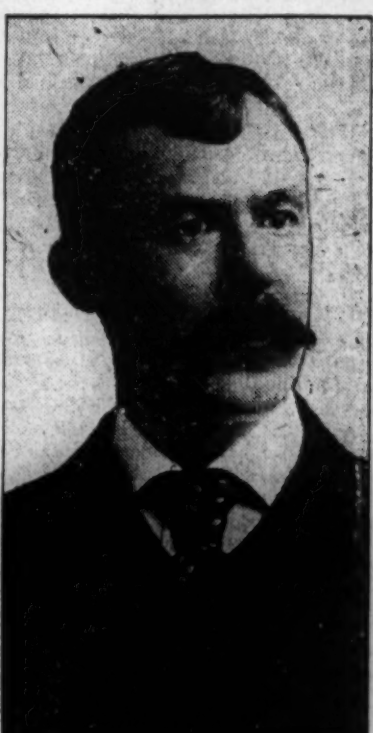
Other petitions considered were that of the Lockwood Manufacturing Company for authority to erect a bulkhead and fill in East Boston, near the North ferry; of the Rhines Lumber Company for authority to extend its pile wharf in Weymouth Fore river; of the city of Quincy for authority to build a pile pier and runway at Hough's Neck; of George T. Renble for a wharf in Chelsea creek; of the Standard Oil Company for authority to fill in a part of Chelsea creek; of Richard T. Green for a marine railway in Chelsea creek, and of the Boston Elevated Railway Company for authority to lay a submarine cable across Chelsea creek to complete a belt transmission line which is to supply current to East Boston from the new substation in Malden.

**MINISTER MARKS ANNIVERSARY**  
The fiftieth anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood of the Episcopal church was celebrated today by the Rev. Frederick Pember of Hillcrest street, West Roxbury.

## TWO OUT FOR HEAD OF MELROSE BOARD



WILLIAM A. CARRIE



J. SIDNEY HITCHINS

## SENATOR LODGE SAYS THE PEACE TREATIES CANNOT BE FULFILLED

(Continued from page one)

today. The Rev. Mr. Miller is state superintendent of the international reform bureau.

The letter was written following Dean Rogers' arraignment of the Massachusetts senator at the Yale peace meeting. The letter in part follows:

"I see that Dean Rogers attacked me on the constitutional point on which there is wide difference of opinion. Richard Olney, one of the great lawyers of the United States, happens to agree with me, as do some of the leading lawyers of the Senate; but the constitutional point is not the one on which the Senate objection rests and it is not fair to treat that point as if it were the only objection made by the Senate."

"The main objection made by the Senate committee is a much more vital one and has no relation to the prerogatives. In clause three of article III. of the treaty we promise to allow an outside commission to decide whether a question is arbitrable or not and that that decision shall be final. There are certain questions which the President and every one admits would not be submitted by the people of this country to arbitration and yet we promise in that clause to submit those questions under certain contingencies."

"I am just as much in favor of the promotion of peace by arbitration as anybody and have done a great deal in that direction, quite as much perhaps as some of those who criticize me, but I will never consent to promise in the treaty what I know will not be fulfilled. In my judgment nothing could be worse for peace than to make a general arbitration treaty containing promises which would not be fulfilled and which we know now would be violated if certain questions were raised. This is the real point at issue and not the constitutional question."

"I have supported more than 20 treaties of arbitration in the Senate which have become law. I favor entirely the extension of the scope, and I favor these treaties, but I will not be responsible for a promise which I am certain would not be carried out, and when the President says, as he did in his Rochester speech, that there are certain questions which we would not arbitrate, I think he concedes the entire case by the committee."

"I see that Dean Rogers quotes Mr. Root as disagreeing with me on the constitutional question, but he does not say that the ratifying resolution offered by Mr. Root concedes the entire position taken by the committee in regard to clause three and is one way of protecting us against the very evils which I fear will follow from that clause. On that point Senator Root and I are in entire agreement."

## LAY CORNERSTONE AT SWAMPSCOTT

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass.—Masons of this town, members of the three Lynn lodges and the Marblehead lodge and members of the craft from other cities and towns gathered here this afternoon to join in the ceremony of laying the cornerstone of the Redington street school building, performed by the grand lodge of Massachusetts. Numerous committees have been at work the last month or more, preparing for today's event, and at 2:30 o'clock, when the grand lodge began its special session in the town hall late today, marching there after the laying of the cornerstone.

**PASTOR AT WOBURN CALLED**  
The Rev. Olef Moren of the Woburn Lutheran church has been offered the pastorate of the Maplewood Lutheran church of Malden. The Rev. Olef Lundgren, pastor of the Maplewood church, leaves next week for Minneapolis.

## NEW YORK COUNTY FOR MR. TAFT IN 1912 SAYS THE CHAIRMAN

(Continued from page one)

real effective reform is coming, and must come, either in the party itself or in the breaking of a party and the forming of a new one.

"I believe you believe that there is still hope and redemption for the Republican party; that the way to do, if there is anything the matter with the party, is to eliminate what is the matter and get to work and show our real strength."

The President said that what he desired above everything else was that when the issues come before the people next year they shall be clear issues between the two parties, so that they may be understood.

Senator Borah of Idaho furnished President Taft with a text when he said that as a disregard for the law was our national sin.

The senator drew on the McNamara case on one side and the tobacco and oil trust cases on the other as examples of the disregard for law which he said was typical of the United States, and he advocated a return to the fundamentals of the forefathers as the remedy for the present tendency. He ended with a poetic peroration based on a recent visit to the Kentucky cabin of Nancy Hanks, a visit from which he came away, he said, involuntarily saying to himself, "give us in this hour leaders with a faith—faith in their own convictions, faith in the efficiency, justice and strength of our institutions, faith that 'right makes might.'"

When the speech was ended the President modestly compared his "prosaic" remarks to the force with which the previous speaker had stirred sense of patriotism, love of right and faith in institutions.

The President agreed that the country had defects, and that it was the business of the people to overcome them.

"The chief of its defects," he said, "is the loss somewhat of that respect for law which we inherited from across the sea."

The President cited the tendency of the age toward faster living and pleasure and from this it turned to the necessity of improvement of criminal procedure.

President Taft left New York at midnight for Washington, after 30 busy hours in New York. During his visit here the President spoke at five dinners, at each of which his reception was enthusiastic; laid the cornerstone for a new public institution; did some shopping, and received many political leaders as callers.

## OLD RACE TRACK IS TRANSFORMED TO AERODROME

SAUGUS, Mass.—Sited between Lynn and Saugus, the old Saugus race track is to become an aerodrome. Clayton and Craig, Lynn men, propose to make the aerodrome one of the largest in this country. Frank P. Benjamin is remodeling the track and erecting the necessary buildings. He employs a large crew of men. The hotel, adjacent to the track, is to be remodeled and fitted up with accommodations for 100 people. For some time Messrs. Clayton and Craig negotiated with the owners in New York, to lease the property for 12 months and purchase it then.

Harry N. Atwood of Swampscott, will be the flying teacher. Clayton and Craig intend to construct aeroplanes on the grounds. Their school and plant in Boston will be moved to Saugus.

Mr. Atwood has about 40 pupils and expects to have 90 by next spring, when outdoor instruction commences. Messrs. Clayton and Craig estimate that \$15,000 will pay for the work on the old track this winter.

The aerodrome is ideally located, on the Lynn marshes, and provides ample room for flying. The landing places are many. The facilities for reaching the park are excellent.

## PLAN MALDEN INAUGURATION

Plans for the inauguration of Mayor-elect George L. Farrell and the Malden city government are being arranged by a special committee of the city government appointed by Mayor George H. Fall yesterday. This committee consists of Aldermen Clarence A. Perkins and John G. Tilden, and Councilmen Harry B. Croxford, Burt Dewar and Patrick J. Healy. The exercises are to be held in high school hall the evening of Jan. 1, and Judge Charles M. Bruce will administer the oath of office to the new mayor. President John H. Grady of the common council will preside. Music will be furnished by a band of 20 pieces.

**PI BETA PHI INITIATES EIGHT**  
Massachusetts Alpha chapter of the Pi Beta Phi of Boston University at the home of Miss Emily C. Gordon, 64 Hillside avenue, Melrose, on Wednesday initiated the following to membership: Misses Marion Collyer, Boston; Florence M. Light, Melrose; Dorothy Clements, Dorchester; Gertrude Copeland, Boston; Florence Bentley, Hyde Park; Gertrude Haslam, Hyde Park; Mildred Kennard, Melrose; Mildred Masse, Brookline.

**GOV. POTHIER NAMES BANK HEAD**  
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Governor Pothier has appointed George W. Newhall on 115 Moore street, this city, bank commissioner to succeed William P. Goodwin, who resigned on Dec. 1.

## LLOYD'S OPERA GLASSES

White or Oriental Pearl Opera Glasses

The popular Duchesse and Marquis Styles. Heavy Gilt Mounting. Achromatic Lenses.

\$5.00

Including the Case

This is the finest Opera Glass we have ever sold at so low a price

4 STORES, USE THE MOST CONVENIENT  
315 Washington St., 310 Boylston St., 75 Summer St.  
BOSTON  
1252 Massachusetts Ave. CAMBRIDGE,  
Mail Orders Promptly Filled  
ANDREW J. LLOYD CO.

## ART AND ARTISTS

John W. Beatty, director of fine arts at the Carnegie Institute, announces the following dates for the sixteenth annual international exhibition of paintings in oil at the Carnegie Institute, beginning April 25, 1912. Entry blanks must be received from Europe on or before Feb. 29.

Collection dates in Europe, with the names of agents, are as follows: London, Feb. 14-17, Dicksee & Co., 7 Duke street; St. James; Paris, Feb. 14-17, Paul Navez, 76 rue Blanche; Munich, Feb. 14-17, Gebrüder Wetsch, Schützenstrasse, 5; The Hague, Feb. 14-17, G. Ridderhof, Zeestraat, 52; Edinburgh, Feb. 14-17, Aitken Dott & Son, 26 S. Castle street; Glasgow, Feb. 14-17, Robert Macindoe, 145 W. Regent street; Rome, Feb. 7-10, Ad. Roessler Franz & Figli, 20 via Condotti; Venice, Feb. 7-10, Fischer & Rechensteiner, 4700 Ponte delle Ballotte.

Entry blanks must be received from America on or before March 11. The collection dates in America, with the names of agents are:

New York city, March 13-16, W. S. Budworth & Son, 424 West Fifty-second street; Philadelphia, March 13-16, Charles F. Haseltine, 1822 Chestnut street; Boston, March 13-16, Stedman & Wilder, Trinity place; Chicago, March 13-16, W. Scott Thurber, 203 Michigan boulevard; Cincinnati, March 13-16, Traxel & Maas, 206 West Fourth street; Pittsburgh, March 21-23, 1912, J. J. Gillespie & Co., 422 Wood street.

The international jury meeting will be held at Pittsburgh, April 4.

The principal dates for the international exhibition itself are: Press view, April 24; opening of exhibition, April 25; closing, June 30, 1912.

Frederick Marshall is showing his recent water colors at the Madison art gallery, New York. Sea pictures, including one of fishermen, the "Old Homestead by the Sea," "Flood Tide" and "Ebb Tide" are among the most appealing.

Ten girl art students have an exhibition of their work at the Macdowell Club, 108 West Fifty-fifth street, New York, to remain open free to the public, except Mondays and Tuesdays, until Dec. 26. The young painters are: Aline Bernstein, Kathleen Houlihan, Ruth Jakobi, E. A. Kaesche, Amy Londoner, Adele Leimdorf, J. Frances Mitchell, Ethel Louise Paddock, Edith Reynolds, Hilda Ward.

## DERAILED CARS HALT LIMITED

The Merchants Limited, on the New Haven road, leaving Boston at 5 p. m., was flagged just before it reached the derailed freight cars at the Montevue street bridge in Branford, Conn., last night. Officials of the New Haven road, including President Mellen, it is reported, were on the Limited. The damage was slight.

## EXCURSION RATES TO CANADA

Special excursion rates from New England to Quebec and Montreal, with stop-over privileges in Canada, are announced by the Grand Trunk railway, over the Boston & Maine and the Central Vermont railroads. These rates are good on Dec. 29, 30 and 31, 1911, and Jan. 1 and 2, 1912, and for returning until Jan. 12 inclusive.

## SPECIAL HOLIDAY SERVICE

A special holiday service will be held Sunday night in St. Marks Methodist Episcopal church, Brookline, Saint Saens' Oratorio will be rendered by quartet and chorus. With the singers are Mrs. Bruce White of Boston, violinist; Mrs. J. Foster White of Brookline, harpist; Mabel Hanson of Bangor, soloist, and Charles Mandeville of Providence.

## QUINCY SOCIETY DEDICATES HOME

QUINCY, Mass.—The Montclair Improvement Society dedicated its new clubhouse in Pope street Wednesday evening. The club had as guests the officers of the West Quincy, the Norfolk Downs and the Squantum Improvement societies, Mayor William T. Shea, Mayor-elect Eugene R. Stowe and members of the city council.

At the dinner Fred J. Kessler presided. Addresses were made by the mayor, the mayor-elect and S. B. Little, W. N. Kenyon and Lawrence Tuttle, secretaries of the West Quincy, Squantum and Norfolk Downs organizations. Representative-elect William J. Leslie, Ralph Hogg, former president of the city council, and Arthur W. Newcomb of the school board, also spoke.

## FIND BLACK EARTH AT GARY, IND.

GARY, Ind.—Workmen excavating for the five-story Harris & Northern State Bank building in Broadway recently found black earth 16 feet below the street level.

This is the first time that black earth has been found in Gary proper and people flocked from all parts of the city to see the unusual sight. It is believed that centuries ago this place was a marsh and the shifting sand covered up the land.

Numerous buyers are seeking the black earth to place in their residence district. The steel trust brought in black earth at a cost of \$1,000,000 so that grass could be grown in the city.

## PLANS TO BOOM ALABAMA STATE

WASHINGTON—Charles B. Tarr of Geiger, Ala., representing Pinson & Geiger, is here collecting letters of introduction from senators and representatives in central Washington and the northwestern states to leading men in their states and districts.

Mr. Tarr will travel through these states with a view of inducing western farmers to settle in Alabama, instead of going to Canada, and while on his tour will impart information he hopes will stimulate quite an immigration to Alabama, where such tempting inducements are being offered to settlers.

## ART COLLECTOR TO TALK AT MUSEUM

Francis Bullard, collector of engravings, will speak in the print study at the Museum of Fine Arts Dec. 28, at 3:30 p. m., on the present exhibition of French engraved portraits at the museum.

Cards up to the capacity of the gallery may be obtained by applying by mail to the secretary of the museum, enclosing a stamped and addressed envelope.

## AMERICAN HONORED BY OXFORD

KANSAS CITY—William J. Bland of this city, a Rhodes scholarship student in Oxford, has been elected secretary of Oxford Union Society. He is the first American and the first Rhodes scholar to become an officer of the society. Bland was graduated at Kenyon College in Ohio.

## COMPANY BUYS 125,000 ACRES

OTTAWA, Ont.—The North Saskatchewan Land Company has paid to the Canadian Northern Railway's land department \$1,672,000 in cash for 125,000 acres of land near Prince Albert, Saskatchewan, which it will offer to American farmers.

### A BOUVÉ-STERLING

OIL GRAIN STORM BOOT,

\$3.00

WILL PLEASE THE BOY FOR CHRISTMAS

13 Water St.  
108 Summer St.  
634 Washington St.

14 Spring Lane.  
28 Hanover St.  
192 Washington St.

BEST QUALITY SLIPPERS and RUBBER FOOTWEAR



## PREMIER IS CALLED HOPE OF CHINA FOR SOUND GOVERNMENT

Although both imperialists and revolutionists in China are centering upon the premier as the man to bring peace, the outcome of the conference at Shanghai between the two parties is awaited with acute interest. Despite the removal of the regent the revolutionists are still declaring for a republic, although the following interview from imperialistic sources, obtained by a London correspondent for The Christian Science Monitor, says the rebels are now divided in their opinions.

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)  
LONDON.—In a previous issue of this paper we were able, owing to valuable information obtained from the imperial Chinese legation in London, to fore-shadow the development of the revolution in China with the utmost accuracy. The recapture of Wuchang and the announcement of the three days' truce are of so great importance at the present juncture that a representative of The Christian Science Monitor again called at the Chinese legation and was given much information of an interesting nature.

Having expressed his gratification and satisfaction with the manner in which the state of affairs in China had been represented in The Christian Science Monitor, my informant commenced with the cheering announcement that "a solution of the difficulties in my country has almost been reached."

"There are," he continued, "some 400,000 inhabitants in China; but I suppose that not more than 1,000,000 of these hold really revolutionary ideas."

"What do you think of Yuan Shi Kai," I said.

"He is," he replied, "the best man in China to deal with the present situation. Yuan Shi Kai is anxious to bring about a settlement of affairs in China as will be satisfactory to the people as well as advantageous to the nation. Yuan Shi Kai is in favor of constitutional government, in favor of that of a constitutional monarchy."

With a view to better explaining the present situation in his country, my informant pointed out that there exists an extreme and radical party in every country. "The revolutionaries in China are," he continued, "now divided; they do not all hold the same opinions. The situation is, in fact, similar to the situation in France prior to the outbreak of the great revolution of 1789."

### A Conference Next

"What will then be their next move," I said. "The next move will be a conference at which delegates representing the various revolutionary parties will be present. Yuan Shi Kai has given permission for such a conference to meet."

"Is there, do you think, any likelihood of these parties fighting among themselves?" I intervened.

"From my love of my country that is the one thing that I am inclined to fear, although I feel that such a disastrous condition of affairs will not come about. In my comparison of the situation in China with the situation in France, I should have pointed out that my country is, of course, in a far higher state of civilization than was France at the end of the eighteenth century."

"The revolutionists include," he continued, "some who are against the Manchu dynasty, and some who are in favor of accepting the terms proposed by Yuan Shi Kai, and while it is true that some fighting has occurred between the parties in Canton, I sincerely hope and really believe that it will amount to nothing serious. You see, we in China are really, as I have said, more civilized and certainly less warlike, than the French. I fully believe that a satisfactory solution of the whole question will very shortly be reached, and that such differences as at present exist between the various parties of the revolutionists will be done away with."

One of the reasons my informant gave for this was, that those holding extreme or radical views were eager to go to the front, where they sacrificed their lives, with the result that those remaining are the ones who hold more reasonable and moderate views.

"What do you, yourself, then consider will be the final form, or the most satisfactory form of government for your country?" I asked.

"I maintain," he said, "that the true policy for China, and the best form of government for the country is a constitutional monarchy."

In the course of further conversation, we referred to the situation in Portugal, where the monarchy was replaced by a republic so quickly and with so little disturbance. "Of course," he continued, "Portugal is a small country compared with China. China is too large for so radical a change to take place with so little disturbance."

"As a matter of fact," he added, "the revolution in China is practically over, that is to say, Yuan Shi Kai is, without doubt, quite able to prevent further revolts, for now the majority of the revolutionaries will support him, since the nineteen articles, including the principal requests put forward by the revolutionaries, have been agreed to by the govern-

ment, you will remember that the regent took the oath in the temple recently, signifying his determination to accept unreservedly and abide by the demands made."

"Do you think," I said, "that a satisfactory form of government will be established in the near future?" "Yes," he replied, "I feel sure that a satisfactory form of constitutional government will be established in China during the next few weeks."

In reply to a question as to the part taken by Sun Yat Sen, my informant replied that he was by no means the moving spirit of the revolution, as has been so frequently stated. He was, he continued, now on his way to China, where he will be perfectly safe, owing to the edicts, more than one of which have been promulgated granting amnesty to those implicated in the recent revolution.

As a further instance of the rapid headway which the more advanced ideas have made in China, he pointed out that Liang Ki Chao, a most learned and able gentleman, on whose head a price was fixed in 1898, has now been offered the post of under-secretary to the educational department. Wu Ting Fang, the late Chinese ambassador in Washington, is also, he said, in favor of the revolution, and is at present staying in Shanghai, having been appointed foreign minister by the revolutionary party.

### Radicals in Office

Although both Liang Ki Chao and Wu Ting Fang have declined to accept these posts, they will, in all probability, my informant added significantly, "hold these positions under the constitutional government, when it has been definitely formed."

Chang Chan, another gentleman who can best be described as a Chinese Mr. Carnegie, has been appointed president of the industrial and commercial department, including the department of agriculture, etc. He, also, is in favor of the revolution; but has likewise declined to accept the post for the moment, at any rate. These gentlemen," he continued, "represent a large number of people, who are anxious to see them occupy the positions which have been offered them."

From further conversation it was evident that it would be a very great asset to the new government to include these gentlemen among the officials, especially since they are fine men, whose one object is to do what is best for their country. Liang Ki Chao, especially, being editor of Kuofengpao and Sin Ming Tsungpao, which are very much read, and which publish opinions widely accepted by the people.

Referring to the fall of Nanking he explained that that city was of no real importance, and that the royal family had left the old palace and were now in Peking, where they were likely to remain with the regent.

"Do you think," I said, "that the Manchu dynasty will remain?"

"Yes," he replied, "the Manchu dynasty will, I feel sure, remain, but in name only. As soon as the new government has been instituted practically everything will be done by the cabinet and the chamber, which is to be established on a thoroughly representative basis. The present 'chamber,' he added, "is good, but is still not sufficiently representative." In conclusion he maintained that "it is not generally realized that the government in China is theoretically autocratic in form, but democratic in operation."

### Balance Needed Now

"Confucius," he continued, "puts the people first, God second and the Emperor last, and this teaching will be practised more in future," and he expressed the opinion that this very thing has made it possible for the change from despotism to constitutionalism to have been made with so much ease.

At the present moment it appears the country may be divided between those in violent opposition to the Manchu dynasty and those holding thoroughly conservative ideas, and what is necessary is some one who will be able to hold the balance between these two parties. Referring to the actual military operations, my informant explained that the request of Wuchang is of the utmost importance, and will do a great deal towards finally breaking down the revolution.

"In fact," he added, "you may say that it will be an easy matter to put down the revolution now. There is no further need of force, and I cannot help feeling that this attack of extreme revolutionary ideas is only of a temporary nature."

As we were parting, he referred once more to the coming form of government in his country and explained that the Emperor would have, if it were possible, even less power than has King George."

### Premier in Control

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)

PEKING.—It may be said that the outlook has lately improved very considerably. The situation may best be summed up by quoting the edict issued by the Empress Dowager, signed by all the members of the cabinet, and sealed by the regent:

"The edict sets forth that: 'The regent has verbally memorialized the Empress Dowager saying that he has held the regency for three years, that his administration has been unpopular, and that constitutional government has not been consummated. Thus complications arose, and people's hearts were broken and the country thrown into a state of turmoil.'

"Hence one man's mismanagement has caused the nation to suffer miserably. He regrets his repentance is already too late, and feels that if he continues in power his commands will soon be disregarded. He wept and prayed to resign the regency, expressing the earnest intention of abstaining in the future from politics."

"I, the Empress Dowager, living within

the palace, am ignorant of the state of affairs, but I know that rebellion exists and fighting is continuing, causing disasters everywhere, while the commerce of friendly nations suffers. I must inquire into the circumstances and find a remedy."

"The regent is honest, though ambitious and unskilled in politics. Being misled, he has harmed the people and therefore his resignation is accepted. The regent's seal is cancelled. Let the regent receive 50,000 taels annually from the imperial household allowances, and hereafter the premier and the cabinet will control appointments and administration. Edicts are to be sealed with the Emperor's seal."

"I will lead the Emperor to conduct audiences. The guardianship of the holy person of the Emperor, who is of tender age, is a special responsibility. Hsu Shi-Chang and Hsi Hsu are appointed, therefore, grand guardians of the Emperor. As the time is critical, the princes and the nobles must observe the ministers, who have undertaken a great responsibility, and be loyal and help the country and people, who now must realize that the court does not object to the surrender of the power vested in the throne. Let the people preserve order and continue business, and thus prevent the country's disruption and restore prosperity."

The government of the country is, therefore, now entirely in the hands of the premier and the cabinet. It is to be hoped that the resignation of the regent will result in an agreement being reached during the armistice and the conference between the delegates of Yuan Shi Kai and the Shanghai republicans.

In the meantime the announcement made in the Novoe Vremya that the independence of northern Mongolia will be recognized by Russia is of considerable importance.

An edict has been issued sanctioning the cutting off of pig-tails. The question of the adoption of the foreign calendar has been referred to the cabinet, which is to consider how this rule can be carried out.

### Uprising in Mongolia

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)

SHANGHAI.—Just prior to the commencement of the three days' armistice at Wu-chang granted by Yuan Shi Kai, the revolutionaries occupied Nanking, which city has, it is reported, been sacked and burned. The occupation of Nanking is looked upon by the revolutionaries as a counter-blast to the recapture of Wu-chang by the imperialist forces.

It is understood that every effort is being made to lengthen the period of the armistice so as to prevent hostilities breaking out again and in order to allow of the decision of the national conference, to be held at Shanghai, being arrived at. It is fully expected that as a result of this conference a compromise will be arranged whereby both parties will be satisfied and the final stage of the revolution may be said to have been reached.

In the meantime, however, news of a somewhat disquieting nature has arrived from Mongolia. The independence of this country has been declared at Urga with the result that the Chinese officials have been dismissed. Certain Chinese military preparations which had been in progress in Mongolia have also been stopped, and orders have been issued stopping the work in connection with the new barracks.

For some time the attention of the Russian government has been seriously engaged by the activity of China in eastern Mongolia, and since the Chinese have now declared for autonomy it would seem as if the Chinese having once been expelled, would find some difficulty in regaining their last foothold in the country.

Such an attempt could not well be taken without giving rise to some disturbances and it is evident that in such an event the Russian troops stationed just over the border would doubtless be called upon to restore order.

From Manchuria also reports of a confused nature have come in. The revolutionaries in this part of the country appear to be scattered about in small bands and to be insufficiently armed, the weapons they carry consisting mainly of pistols. It is further reported that the imperialists are taking strong measures to suppress any attempted action of the revolutionaries and are dealing in a summary manner with the prisoners they capture.

## STATE EDUCATION BOARD INSTALLED IN NEW QUARTERS

Greater efficiency, economy and convenience are already being realized by the officers of the state board of education in their new quarters on the fifth floor of the Ford building on Ashburton place where they are practically settled today after a week of moving. This change brings all departments on the same floor and in close connection, the main offices having been previously on the third floor while the vocational department was on the fifth.

Dr. David Snedden, state commissioner of education, has an office opening into the general office and on to a long lobby which runs in front of the other private offices, accommodating the deputy commissioner, William Orr, and the business agent, Charles R. Allen. The other deputy commissioner, Charles A. Prosser, has a suite of two rooms on the same floor. There is a library of educational works, school books and pamphlets on the shelves in the long lobby.

## FOUR NEW STATIONS ON N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. ARE SOON TO OPEN

Preparations to open four new stations between Dec. 31, 1911 and Jan. 14, 1912 on the Plymouth division of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad are said to be proceeding rapidly. The new stations, located at Harrison Square, Popes Hill and Neponset on the main line and at Milton on the Mattapan branch, are all of reinforced concrete construction, with red Spanish tile roof.

It is expected by the railroad officials that Harrison Square will be opened on the last day of this year, Dec. 31, and that Popes Hill will be opened on Jan. 7, to be followed by the Neponset station a week later, Jan. 14. Milton station will be ready some time during the first week of the new year, it is hoped.

The new Neponset station is exclusively an inward bound depot and connects with the old station on the outbound track by an underpass. The highway at this point is discontinued and a new path of travel created over a new overhead bridge a short distance away.

The new Milton station is approached by an attractive little park of green sward and roadway contributed by the town. The station takes the place of a dingy wooden structure. A new freight shed and yard are also constructed at this point.

## EXERCISES ATTEND CLOSING OF SCHOOLS FOR HOLIDAY SEASON

Yuletide observances were held in the public schools today, prior to their closing at noon for a recess which will extend until Tuesday, Jan. 2. In the high schools exercises were held in the assembly halls.

At the Hyde Park high school exercises were conducted under George W. Earle, headmaster. About 100 members of the school who take German and French took part. There were speeches, recitations and songs in French and German.

At the Mechanic Arts high school on Belvidere street, Theodore A. Dillaway, director of drawing and manual training in the Boston schools, addressed the boys on "Interior Decorating." The school glee club and the orchestra, under Fred Garey, instructor at the school, gave a few selections.

English high's special observance was the opening of their school savings bank. Prof. N. L. Perrin of Boston University was the speaker at the High School of Commerce, speaking on "Africa." He described the desert of Sahara and praised the Arabs as an intelligent people.

He inferred that the French get along better with the Arabs than any other nation, helping them in a great many ways by introducing electricity, the telephone and telegraph.

## HOLDS UNION MUST PAY THE DAMAGES

NEW YORK.—Supreme Court Justice Guy Wednesday signed an order requiring the local organization of the United Neekie Workers Union, affiliated with the American Federation, to reimburse Samuel Sabo and to pay him \$564 damages for wages lost and \$129 costs.

Sabo said in his complaint that he was a presser in the Neekie Workers Union and was in good standing prior to August, 1910. Then his brother Joseph applied for admission but couldn't pay the \$25 fee and went into a non-union shop. The union later organized this shop and took all the neekie workers in at 85 each, including Joseph. The union then demanded that Samuel Sabo pay the \$20 difference in his brother's initiation fee and fined him that amount. He wouldn't pay and was expelled. Then he was notified that the union would call a strike wherever he worked.

## MAYOR PRAISED BY BROCKTON MEN

Mayor Fitzgerald on Wednesday received a letter from the Brockton Chamber of Commerce thanking him for the letter he delivered there on the night of Dec. 12. The letter says:

"If at any time you feel that the Brockton Chamber of Commerce might be of any aid to you in the furtherance of New England's welfare do not hesitate to call upon us for action."

### NEEDHAM PASTOR FOR MELROSE

The Melrose Highlands Baptist church has extended a call to the Rev. S. H. Atkins of Needham, to become its pastor and Mr. Atkins has accepted and will commence his new pastorate next Sunday. He has been pastor of the Savoy and Winter Harbor Baptist churches and is a former resident of Melrose. He is an officer of the Massachusetts Baptist Mission Society.

### PURSE OF GOLD FOR PASTOR

QUINCY, Mass.—The Rev. Edward A. Chase, who recently resigned the pastorate of the Wollaston Congregational church, and Mrs. Chase were guests at a reception held by the Ladies' Aid Society Wednesday evening. Mr. Chase was given a purse of gold and Mrs. Chase a coin box filled with money.

## For the Christmas Table

Let us supply your Christmas table at our low cash prices. Our groceries are always pure and fresh, and of the highest quality in the market. We call especial attention to our market announcement below. You will find the supplies in this department of the highest excellence and the prices very moderate as compared with the prevailing prices of the market. Buy your Christmas goose here (or anything in the game or poultry line) and you will make no mistake. This ad. represents first qualities in everything.

Chickens	Turkeys	Ducks	Fowl
Fresh Dressed, Dry Picked <b>15c to 20c</b> pound.	Fresh young <b>23c and 25c</b> pound.	Fancy Pekin <b>23c</b> pound.	Fresh dressed, fancy dry picked, <b>15c and 18c</b> pound.

Short legs of Young Lamb, per lb. .... 12½c  
Fancy young Fores of Lamb, per lb. .... 7c  
Genuine Spring Lamb Chops, per lb. .... 15c and 20c  
Young Pig Pork to roast, per lb. .... 12½c

Face of Rump, corn fed, per lb. .... 15c  
Choice Cuts of Beef for pie meat, per lb. .... 8c  
Full supply of Boston Market Celery, Cape Cod Cranberries, Hot House Lettuce, Brussels Sprouts, Squash, etc., etc.

### GROCERIES

Grandmother's Mince Meat, Regular 10c package ..... 7c  
Fancy Cleaned Currants, Regular 14c package ..... 10c  
Fancy California 4-Crown Loose Muscatel Raisins, Regularly 15c lb. .... 10c  
Fancy Drained Citron, Regularly 20c lb. .... 15c  
National Biscuit Co.'s Nabisco, Special price 7c package ..... 7c  
Franco-American Plum Pudding, Regular 30c tin ..... 25c  
Imported Portuguese Sardines in pure olive oil, Regular 15c can ..... 12c

Fancy Mammeth Green California Asparagus, Regular 35c can ..... 25c  
Pure Raspberry and Strawberry Preserves, Regular 25c jar ..... 20c  
Fancy Selected Queen Olives, Regular 25c bottle ..... 20c  
Quaker Rolled Oats, Regular 10c package ..... 7c  
York State Cheese, full cream, Special at 20c lb. .... 20c  
Selected Fresh Eggs, Special at 28c a dozen ..... 28c  
Peanut Butter in bulk, lb. .... 13c

### FISH

Fresh Boiled Chicken Lobster, each ..... 15c  
Fresh Green Smelts, per lb. .... 10c  
Fresh Green Salmon, to boil, per lb. 15c, sliced, per lb. .... 18c  
Fancy Finnan Haddie, lb. .... 7c  
Eastern Shore Halibut, sliced, per lb. .... 15c  
Eastern Shore Haddock, lb. .... 5c  
Fresh Market Cod, lb. .... 5c  
Fresh White Fish, sliced, per lb. 8c  
Fancy Cod Scrod, each ..... 19c  
Fancy Salt Mackerel, Holland style ..... 3 for 10c  
Fresh Sea Scallops, per qt. .... 35c

### Delicatessens

Delicious Fresh Roasted and Stuffed Chicken  
Tasty Salads  
Breads, Pies and Cakes  
Bread Puddings  
Christmas Mince Pies  
Scotch Short Bread  
English Raisin Bread, Etc.  
Pure, Tasty Food at Reasonable Prices

### Cut Flowers

Buy your Christmas Flowers here and save expense. This department is under new management and is again located on our second floor, with the Grocery Department. We will furnish the freshest of flowers, received from the conservatory every morning. Send or bring your Christmas orders at once. Satisfaction guaranteed.

### Fruits

Fancy Mixed Nuts, 17c lb., 2 lbs. 33c  
Persian Dates ..... 3 lbs. 25c  
Almeria Grapes ..... 2 lbs. 25c  
Florida Oranges, doz. .... 19c  
Fancy Baskets of Assorted Fruits, each ..... 1.00  
All Fruits in their Season at our well-known low cash prices

## GREETING CARDS WARD'S

With reasonable sentiments. A large assortment, 5c and upwards. 87-89 Franklin St.

## SOUTH END SEWERAGE PLANS ARE DESCRIBED BY COMMISSIONER

At a meeting of the South End Improvement Association Wednesday evening in the Rice school Louis K. Rourke, commissioner of public works, outlined to the members plans that he has under consideration for the instalment of an improved sewerage system for the South End, and said that within a month the city council would be asked for an appropriation of \$300,000 for the installation of two new pumping stations for the proposed work.

With regard to lighting and garbage problems the commissioner criticized the city council for its failure to approve of the lighting contract which he sent to the council and which it abandoned in favor of a plan for municipal lighting. He urged the members of the association to attend the garbage hearing next Wednesday and urge the acceptance of the contract he has recommended.

Councillors John J. Attridge and Thomas J. Kenny were present at the meeting, and came to the defense of the city council.

Councillor Attridge quoted the mayor as having said that the members of the city council, although almost all opposed to him politically, had cooperated with him in practically every measure for the benefit of the entire city. As to lighting, he declared the council did not believe the city should be placed in the grasp of a monopoly "on the inside," but should own its own lamps.

Mr. Kenny said that in its attitude on the lighting question the council had been supported by the finance commission.

## TALK PARDON FOR FORMER MAYOR

A hearing was given by the council late Wednesday to petitioners for the pardon of former Mayor William P. White of Lawrence, who has served 17 months of a three years' sentence for conspiracy in connection with the appointment of a fire chief of that city. Another hearing will be given at some future date.

Former Atty.-Gen. Herbert Parker conducted the hearing for the petitioners.

## ATTORNEY FINED FOR CONTEMPT IN DYNAMITE CASES

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—A grand jury investigation of the charge of Prosecuting Attorney Baker of Marion county that he and members of the grand jury which has been investigating the dynamite cases have been "harassed and threatened" by men in the employ of the National Erectors Association, was ordered today by Judge Markey in the criminal branch of the superior court.

Just before this action was taken, Judge Markey fined Mr. Baker \$50 for contempt of court as the result of his scene in open court late yesterday with one of the Erectors' detectives. Mr. Baker denounced the Erectors' association in open court today.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—More labor leaders were ready to go before the federal grand jury when it resumed today its inquiry into the alleged dynamite conspiracy. During the session Wednesday Orrie E. McManigal was placed where he could see every witness called. Incidentally he was brought face to face with E. A. Chaney, a San Francisco labor leader, who left hearing evidence of an unpleasant experience.

It is reported that the grand jury will probably return from four to six indictments before the end of the week.

WASHINGTON.—"We have nothing to hide. We are ready at any time for the agents of the law to begin investigating," declares Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor in an editorial on "Labor's Position, Lawful and Progressive," which will appear in the January issue of the American Federationist. Mr. Gompers pledges his full cooperation in any inquiry which may be made.

### MEN'S CLUB HEARS ADDRESS

WREYMOUTH, Mass.—The Men's Club of the Pilgrim Congregational church held its monthly meeting and dinner in the vestry of the church on Wednesday evening. The Rev. Edward Evans of Holbrook, delivered an address on "An Englishman's First Impressions of the People of the United States."

### FRENCH MEDAL FOR PEARY

NEW YORK.—A communication received here from the Academy of Sports of France states that a gold medal has been awarded to Rear Admiral Peary in testimony of his successful expedition to the north pole.

## CITIZENS OF SALEM HOLD CELEBRATION OF LATE ELECTION

SALEM, Mass.—"Ye Honorable Board" entertained several hundred citizens on Wednesday evening at a dinner in Franklin hall. The event was in the nature of a celebration of the recent municipal campaign, and victorious and vanquished candidates for elective offices sat side by side, together with aspirants for numerous positions within the gift of Governor Foss.

Alfred W. Newcomb presided at the piano and Ray Horton, tenor, sang several selections. The first feature was the report of "the committee on the interior." The report, a dinner, was unanimously accepted.

At the conclusion William D. Dennis, perpetual secretary of the organization, called attention to the founders of "Ye Board," including Perry Collier, T. F. Hunt, B. D. Hill, Benjamin A. Tourret, Joseph A. Sibley, Edward F. Brown and Thomas F. Mack, and after paying a tribute to their memory asked that the assemblage sing "Auld Lang Syne."

Mr. Dennis then submitted a report reviewing notable phases of municipal legislation the past 12 months, and in which he delineated striking characteristics of the more prominent legislators. Other features were contributed by Capt. J. Clifford Entwistle, Winfield S. Nevins, Michael L. Sullivan, Daniel N. Crowley, Joseph N. Peterson, John M. Raymond, the Rev. F. W. Buis, Col. Samuel A. Johnson, William H. McSweeney, Henry A. Shute, Rufus D. Adams and Delever King.

Have You Heard the

# KRAFT?

"The sweetest toned piano in the world."

Sold by the makers.

**KRAFT, BATES & SPENCER**  
156 Boylston Street, Boston

Pianos Made to Order for Particular People



# FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

## MADE ATTRACTIVE BY PANELS

*Dainty little frock, trimmed with lace*

THIS dress, made with a flat bertha and with panels, is new and smart. In the illustration it is finished with a round neck and with short sleeves and is made of dotted voile with trimming of lace. It is adapted to dancing school and occasions of the kind, yet it is simple. The four gored skirt is gathered and joined to the blouse that is cut all in one piece. The panels are attached under the bertha and are held in place at the waist line, in this instance by a sash, but for the sash straps could be substituted a belt, if a simpler frock is wanted.

In the back view, the same dress is shown made of linen with embroidered edges and with high neck and undersleeves and the model suits both materials and both treatments equally well.

If something still simpler is wanted the panels can be omitted, when the frock becomes just a plain one with pretty lines.

The 10-year size will be required 4 1/2 yards of material 27, 3 yards 36 or 44 inches wide with 7 yards of banding and 2 1/2 yards of fringe to trim as shown in the front view.

A pattern, No. 7279, cut in sizes for girls of 8, 10 and 12 years of age, can be bought at any May Manton agency or will be sent by mail. Address 132 East Twenty-third street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.



## COLLARETTES OF PLAITED NET

*Among the latest productions in neckwear*

NEW neckwear is brought forth every day. Now we have the double side ruffle, consisting of two ruffles placed one on each side of a curve band of lace, which extends from the collar to the waist line, and frequently the two sides are of different materials and of a different shape. On the right side the ruffle will be triangular in shape and cut so as to lie flat against the bust. It will be made of lace, such as rose point or point de Venise, while the left side will be a large accordion plaited ruffle of net or embroidered linen.

Jabots are very large this season. They cover the entire front of the blouse, and while they are often of laces the most popular jabot of the moment is a combination of black and white net, accordion plaited, edged with lace and having a touch of narrow black velvet ribbon as a trimming. This style of jabot resembles the plastron, excepting that while the plastron lies flat the jabot consists of a mass of frills.

Jabots can be worn with the collarless dress or attached to a standing collar, and when the standing collar is used there is a little ruffle of lace falling over it from the top, adding a softening touch.

A new standing collar has a jabot in the back which is really a termination of the lace ruffle extending over the top of the collar. The back jabot must not be very long or it will interfere with the coat collar and cause a bulkiness at the back of the neck. It should never exceed five inches.

Fichus are favored and they will continue to be for some time to come. At present the fichu of lingerie has given way to the fur fichu, for after all the long, wide fur stole worn at present is none other than a fichu, and the way it is draped around the neck and body tends to carry out this impression.

The newest things in neckwear, according to the New York Herald, are the collarettes of plaited net, generally of black over white or white over black, worn around the neck and resembling

to a certain degree a Pierrot ruff. These collarettes can be attached to the dress at the neck or they can be worn separate, after the manner of a fancy neckpiece. In this case they are combined with velvet ribbon having streamer ends, or fur can be used instead of the velvet. They are worn with the tailor made and in mild weather take the place of the fur scarf.

## SHOPPING HINTS

Long gray Mocha gloves not only look well but wear extremely well. They are preferred by many to chamois for winter use, as they are not so conspicuous and do not soil so quickly.

The wide taffeta ribbons with flowers of velvet are extremely beautiful for opera bags.

Tea sets and other articles in the silver deposit on old blue or rich green, are exceedingly artistic. The articles may be bought separately.

The display of fenders, with andirons, screens, woodboxes and fire sets is large.

A pair of sheets with pillow cases to match, of cotton or linen, makes an acceptable gift. The shops are offering attractive bargains in the cotton ones with buttonholed scallops. The addition of initials or even a single letter adds to the charm of these articles. Other sheets and pillow cases are hemstitched, and have a simple design done in solid embroidery.—Newark News.

## LIMOUSINE CASE

A limousine case to be swung on the rail inside the car is a great convenience to the woman who is perhaps going out of town for the day or over night.—Hartford Courant.

## TIGHT FITTING TOP ON BLOUSE

*Delightful change from the peasant style*

THERE has been a return in the last few weeks to a quaint little blouse, copied from the cuirass effect of the middle ages, writes Anne Rittenhouse in the New York Times. It has a tight-fitting top, usually made of embroidery or gold lace or metal of some kind, which begins at the bust, is belted in at the waist and ends at the hips. The part below the waist fits the figure and is slashed at the sides. The part above the bust is of transparent chiffon cloth or heavy net, sewed with small beads or covered with heavy chain-stitch embroidery.

This is the original model and the variations of it are many and interesting. There is one blouse that has silver lace which runs up to each shoulder in a point, does not meet in front, but is joined with a wide band of silver cloth, has a gray chiffon top and pephums, which do not meet in front or at the back, but are not slashed at the sides.

This blouse is worn over a silver-gray satin skirt, and the coat, which comes to the knees, is also belted in at the waist, slashed at the sides, edged with silver-gray fur, and has large cape revers that cover the shoulders and top of the sleeves.

A brown house gown has one of these blouses with heavy gold lace running in a straight line around the figure under the arms and dropping to the hips, with a belt at the waist line of dull pink enamel between metal bars. The top of this blouse is brown chiffon, with two rows of brown fur going across the figure

over the arms, and the collar is finished with a wide ruching of white tulle.

In lesser materials, for everyday hours, these blouses are copied in heavy satin, which is placed on a top piece of chiffon or lace, and sometimes velvet when the skirt is of that material. The belts are always ornamental and the neck has a high collar. There are ready-made blouses in satin and chiffon cloth made in this design to match the different colors in tailored suits, and this straw shows that soon they will become very popular.

These straight, tight-fitting pephums, or basques, as they used to be called, have nothing in common with the knife-plated frill below the waist that Callot introduced a year ago and that became so common during the past summer. That was usually unbecoming and increased the size of the waist in an ungainly manner; this new idea is quite attractive, although one must admit it is one more added to the list of fashions for slim people.

It is a delightful change from the peasant blouse worn so untiringly for over two years, yet its attractiveness to the economical woman lies in the fact that it can be made over a peasant blouse. All one has to do is to get the heavy satin, embroidered or plain, or gold or silver lace, place it on the peasant blouse at the waist line and drop it to the hips, adding a belt to the outside. This is a change that will bring a blouse from one epoch to another in a day's work.

## TRIED RECIPES

### CHICKEN CONSOMME

WIPE, clean and disjoint a fowl. Wipe a knuckle of veal, remove meat and cut in small pieces. Put chicken, veal bone and three quarts cold water in soup-kettle. Heat gradually to the boiling point, skim and let simmer four hours. Cook one onion sliced, one half cup carrot cubes, one third bay-leaf, two sprigs parsley, one half teaspoon peppercorns, one half tablespoon salt and one tablespoon lean, raw ham, finely chopped in two tablespoons butter, five minutes, stirring constantly. Add to soup and let simmer one hour. Strain, cool and remove fat. Melt two tablespoons butter, add two tablespoons flour and stir until well blended. Then pour on gradually, while stirring constantly, three cups stock. Just before serving add one cup of cream and the yolks of two eggs slightly beaten.

### STAR CANAPES

Cut stale bread in one third inch slices, shape with a star-cutter and saute in butter until delicately browned. If a star-cutter is not at hand, cut a star from cardboard, which may be successfully used as a pattern to place on the bread; then cut around with a small, sharp knife. Pile one point of the star with capers, the next with the chopped white of hard-boiled egg (seasoned with salt), the next with chopped pickles, the next with chopped red pepper, and the last with yolk of hard-boiled egg forced through a potato ricer. Garnish the center with a coiled fillet of anchovy and arrange on a lace-paper doily placed on a small plate.

### HOMINY CROQUETTES

Steam one fourth cup hominy in one half cup boiling water until hominy has absorbed water; then add one half teaspoon salt and three fourths cup milk, and continue the cooking. When done, add one egg slightly beaten, two tablespoons butter and a few grains pepper. Cool, shape in the form of nests, dip in crumbs, egg and crumbs, fry in deep fat and drain on brown paper.

### ENGLISH PLUM PUDDING

Soak one half pound stale bread crumbs in one cup hot, scalded milk. When cool, add one half cup sugar and the yolks of four eggs beaten until thick and lemon-colored; then add one half pound of raisins (seeded and cut in pieces), and one fourth pound of currants dredged with two tablespoons flour, one fourth pound of figs finely chopped, two ounces citron cut in thin strips, and one half cup English walnut meats broken in pieces. Cream one half cup suet, using the hand, and add half a nutmeg grated, three fourths teaspoon cinnamon, one third teaspoon clove, one third teaspoon mace and one and one half teaspoons salt. Combine mixtures, and when thoroughly blended, add the whites of four eggs beaten until stiff. Turn into a buttered mold, cover closely and steam six hours, never allowing the water to fall below the boiling point.—Woman's Home Companion.

## CATS GIVE WOMAN AN INCOME

*She also gets cups, badges and diplomas*

THE largest cattery in the Northwest is owned by a Minneapolis woman. She made nearly \$1000 out of it last year. She started several years ago by buying one Persian kitten for a pet. Then she saw the possibilities of the business. Her friends were enthusiastic over the kitten and asked her where they could get one like it. So many wanted kittens that she came to the conclusion that where such a market existed there should be a proper supply. She bought some stock and began to raise Persian kittens, says the Chicago Record Herald.

Now she has a shelf full of cups and badges and diplomas. Her cats have won prizes all over the country. She has a cattery in the yard and the entire attic of her big house is turned over to the housing of her pets.

White, silver, yellow, orange and blue cats romp together. Tiny kittens and dignified mothers sit side by side and

## LETTERS FOR MARKING LINEN

*Appropriate sizes and pretty ways of working*

FASHIONS in marking linen change to some degree every season, so that letters from a half inch to four or five inches long are permissible; but a safe rule for the conservative needlewoman to follow is: For tablecloths, letters two inches long; napkins, letters three quarters of an inch long; sheets, two inches long.

Other articles are marked according to the taste of the embroiderer. There are many ways to choose besides the plain embroidered initial stamped either in script or block type. Perhaps the most attractive method of working large initials is to embroider the letters over fine net, cutting away the linen underneath, so that when finished it will give a transparent effect that is unusual and beautiful.

The work is not difficult and can be done rapidly by one who has any experience in needlecraft.

The finished effect suits almost any design of lettering and is most useful on household linen, tea cloths, tablecloths and pillowcases.

Sketch the letter selected in the proper position on the linen, or you can transfer an ordinary marking letter in the usual manner with a warm iron. The letter is then lined, or backed, with fine net.

This is tacked securely into position, taking the thread firmly around all the points of the letter. Now cut away as much of the linen inside the outline as will make the letter effective, with the net alone showing through.

The edge of the linen is then embroidered to the net, either with a plain over-and-over stitch or a buttonhole stitch. When the embroidery is all finished the net at the back is cut away as close as possible, so the reverse side of the article will be perfectly neat.

Should the letter be decorated with

leaves or little sprays of flowers, these can be embroidered in the usual way with a padded over-and-over stitch, or the net can be inserted back of the flowers and leaves, making an openwork effect.

If carefully worked this treatment will give a pretty impression of light and shade. Net letters wash well and if properly ironed on the wrong side will look quite as well as before they were washed. They must have careful treatment, however, while being laundered, as it is important not to drag or stretch either the net or embroidery while working. It is better to let the net be a bit full under the embroidery and the stitches loose when this work is being done. And be sure to use a hoop while working.

You may use any fancy stitch you wish, making it as plain or as elaborate as you desire. Very handsome effects can be got if special care and attention are given the embroidery.

Charming letters can be made for marking silk handkerchiefs by using very pure silk net, and it adds materially to the value of the gift if it is tastefully decorated by one of these letters. It is a pretty idea to enclose the letter in a wreath of flowers, and fill in the space between the wreath and letter with French knots or with a fine laticework of stitches. Silk is more difficult to work on than linen and greater care must be taken when cutting away the silk to leave enough silk about the edge to catch firmly to the net.

The embroidered edge can be made wide or narrow, according to taste, and it can also be padded heavily so that the letter will stand out boldly from the background.

## LONDON GIRLS' TRADE CLASSES

*More room for their increasing number*

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—A disused elementary school in Belvedere place has lately been handed over by the London county council to the borough polytechnic in order to accommodate the increasing number of trade classes for girls. The building has been adapted for use as a trade school at a cost of £4690, and it now contains many fine rooms.

At the opening ceremony which recently took place, J. Leonard Spicer, chairman of the governing body, after having thanked the London county council in the name of the governors of the institute for placing the building at their disposal, went on to say that the first trade class for girls had been started at that polytechnic, the initiative having

been due to the women's industrial council, which had drawn attention to the need for giving women a chance to rise to higher positions in certain trades.

Cyril Cobb, chairman of the education committee of the London county council, then declared the building open, saying that it was handed over to the governors at the rent of £1 a year. The new classes to be accommodated there were for cooking, dressmaking, laundry work and ladies' tailoring. Mr. Cobb described the advantages of such trade schools, which enabled both boys and girls to obtain the further education they so much needed between the ages of 14 and 16, while at the same time they were taught a trade which would make them fitter to enter a workroom. The pupils in these schools, he said, learnt the whole process of the trade they had chosen, and through these technical schools it was hoped that the industries of London generally would be much improved. Such a trade school as this would, he trusted, serve as a model for similar institutions in the United Kingdom.

The committee afterwards made a tour of inspection round the new premises, and saw the various classes at work.

## KODAK BOOKLETS

A kodak owner printed some good negatives in soft sepia shades, and mounted them in books made from heavy-tinted paper, tying the booklets with pretty ribbon. An aunt, who never saw a mountain, enjoyed pictures of South Cheyenne canon, Colorado. Another liked the homes of several relatives. Grandmother enjoyed a variety of snap-shots of her grandchildren. A dozen negatives can be made in very short time, and will cost less than a dollar.—Woman's Home Companion.

## SPRING WAISTS

Attractive veiled waists are shown in the new lines that are suitable for the advance spring season, says the Dry Goods Economist. Chiffon over lace, embroidery or net is most seen, the colorings closely following the popular suit shades, such as dark blue, brown, taupe, purple and black. It is expected, however, as the spring season advances, that chiffon models will be largely replaced by white lace, net and lingerie numbers.

## HOME HELPS

Rub stiff leather shoes with a piece of flannel dipped in vaseline to make them soft and pliable.

Cream to be whipped should be one day old. No sugar should be added before or after whipping.

Pans greased with butter will make the bottom crust of pies soft and flaky and prevent them from being soggy.

## GOLD SAFETY PINS

Something that any woman would appreciate is a set of the gold washed safety pins, says the Newark News. They come in assorted sizes and are extremely useful. A set of these for the new baby will never be amiss.

## The Christmas Gift EVERYBODY LIKES

*Huyler's*



If you buy Huyler's for Christmas giving, you get candy that is as good as good can be. It represents the Highest Standard of Quality.

Huyler's Bonbons and Chocolates taste just like you hope they will taste—only a bit better. Regular package includes tempting nut and cream bonbons, and delicious nut and cream chocolates. Half pound, one, two, three and five pound boxes. Larger sizes packed on request. Price 80c per pound.

## Special Christmas Packages

In addition to the regular boxes, we pack Assorted Chocolates or Chocolates and Bonbons in our new Bandeau and other fancy boxes, round or square, decorated with fancy paper, Japanese pictures, metal moire paper, heads by famous artists, etc., at an additional charge of 20c per pound.

### CHRISTMAS NOVELTIES

To lend an extra touch of cheer and sentiment to the holiday occasion and to delight the eyes and appetites of the little folks, we offer many novelties, each filled with our best assorted chocolates. These indicate the variety:

Snow Man, - - - - 25c  
Red Santa Claus with Tree, - - - - 25c  
Christmas Pie, - - - 25c  
Sleigh-shaped Holly Box, 25c  
Santa Claus in Chimney 20c  
Imitation Roast Turkey 30c

### DINNER CANDIES, NUTS, ETC.

Chocolate Cream Peppermints, 1/4 and 1/2 lb. boxes (also 10c packages) per lb. 80c.  
Jordan Almonds, 1/2 lb. boxes 40c.  
Salted Nuts, Almonds, Pecans, Walnuts, Filberts and Pistachio nuts in airtight bottles, 15c and 35c.  
Hard Candies, American Cuts, Drops, Sticks and other hard candies of various flavors and shapes. A desirable confection for children. Airtight bottles, 10c and 25c.

For Special Dinner Candies of any kind we invite consultation with our Special Order Department.

Made in Boston. We manufacture Huyler's Candies in Boston, thus insuring absolute freshness.

146 TREMONT STREET  
414 ROYLSTON STREET  
139 SUMMER STREET  
COURT AND WASHINGTON STS., BOSTON.

54 of our own stores in 24 cities of the United States and Canada. Headquarters: 64 Irving Place, New York. Sales Agents everywhere.

## Crane's Gift Boxes

The question of "What to give?" is no longer one which need annoy the Christmas shopper. The joy of giving is intensified by gifts of beautiful boxes containing

*Crane's Linen Lawn WRITING PAPER*

owing to their usefulness after the contents have been exhausted.

These boxes are artistically decorated by hand in Gold and Colors, and are suitable for both Men and Women. May be used later for Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Veils, Neckties and other purposes.

For sale in all stores where good stationery is sold.

EATON, CRANE & PIKE COMPANY  
PITTSFIELD, MASS.

A DELICATE, dainty dessert deliciously flavored with

*Burnett's Vanilla*

is a fitting climax to a perfect dinner.

JOSEPH BURNETT COMPANY,  
BOSTON, MASS.

## FAN AND BAG

A very pretty conceit for the theater is to have the opera bag and fan made from the same fabric, says the New York Register. Some are made with spangles and iridescent beads, others of handsome real lace.

## REMOVES SMOKE

A few drops of alcohol rubbed on the inside of lamp chimneys, says the New York Press, will remove all trace of greasy smoke when water alone is of no avail.

Give Money in the Christmas Way

*Dennison's*  
COIN CASES

Are made in five styles, covered with Fine White or Red Papers, each containing a white velvet pad, with depression for gold coin. Also Combination Cases to hold several coins. 25 Cents to \$1.00 each.

*Dennison's*  
COIN AND BILL HOLDERS

Printed in Embossed Christmas Designs, With Envelope, 10 Cents each.

*Dennison Mfg. Co.*

THE TAG MARK  
25 FRANKLIN STREET  
BOSTON



## LORD CURZON PLEADS FOR PERSIAN UNITY IN PARLIAMENT DEBATE

Urges Use of Great Britain's Influence in Asia to Resuscitate Flickering Light of the Nation's Independence

### LORD MORLEY TALKS

Russia's demands upon Persia and the large interest displayed in the outcome by other nations have raised the affairs of this little Asiatic country into unusual prominence. A recent debate in the House of Lords at the British capital gives an unusually concise statement of the situation as viewed by English leaders. Lord Curzon defended Persian independence, while Lord Morley replied for the government. The Monitor's special correspondent gives the following interesting report of the event.

(Special correspondence of the Monitor) WESTMINSTER—There are few men able to speak with greater authority on the subject of Persia than Lord Curzon of Kedleston. His book upon the subject has won the appreciation of the Persians themselves, and he speaks not only with the knowledge of a man who has studied the question, but with the advantages of a man who, as the ruler of the Indian empire, has had the opportunity of becoming intimately acquainted with the policy of those countries interested in the affairs of the middle east. The debate, therefore, in the House of Lords, if it may be called a debate, in which Lord Curzon stated his views on the subject of the present British policy in Persia, and in which Lord Morley replied to him upon the part of the government, was a peculiarly interesting one, for Lord Morley is himself committed, through all his writings and speeches, to the policy of protecting and assisting nations in the conditions in which Persia finds herself.

Lord Curzon made no secret of the fact that he regarded the situation as one of extreme gravity. He was one of those, he declared, who were anxious to see the stability of the Persian kingdom maintained, and the prosperity of that nation assured. He was also one of those who regarded the Anglo-Russian agreement of 1907 as a great event in the history of Asia, and he considered that the government in London was entitled to the congratulations they had received on the signing of this entente. In one respect, however, he regarded the arrangement with some distrust, since it undoubtedly offered the opportunity to either of the contracting powers for accomplishing the very object it was supposed to have been drafted to avoid. If, under cover of it, Russia should occupy the northern territory and England should occupy the southern, there would be an end to Persia as a power. Even as it was, something very like an end would be put to Persian authority if the terms of the Russian ultimatum were accepted, nor could Downing street wash its hands of all responsibility for that ultimatum, seeing that it had admittedly been submitted to it before it was presented. Now, in this ultimatum, it was required that no officials should be appointed without the combined assent of the signatories of the Anglo-Russian convention. Such a demand, made to a so-called independent power, was a practical abrogation of its independence, and could be regarded from no other point of view.

### Move Toward Partition

There was, he insisted, no getting away from the fact that consciously or unconsciously the two powers were moving toward partition. They were moving from economic control to administrative control, and from administrative control you would reach that, you must advance to geographical partition. To sum up, the two governments seemed to be advancing on the slippery path toward the very goal that everybody desired to avoid. As far as England was concerned, the effect of this would be that the strategic frontier, which had been fixed at Seistan, would be brought into the heart of Persia; and a new line would be set up, only capable of defense at an enormous burden to Indian finance, and through an inevitable addition to the Indian army. Such a condition of things was not only repudiated by every member of the government, but would be regretted by every intelligent person in the country, yet it was thither that the present policy was drifting.

It was already hinted that Russia, on entering Teheran, would be compelled to assume the control of the Mejlis. The danger of such a step must be apparent to everybody. Assuming the power of central control, Russia would become responsible for the control of the whole country, including not only the independent Gulf area, but the southern sphere of English influence. There would be an end to the entente of 1907 and another modus vivendi would have to be arrived at.

Persia in the last few years had been through a series of troubles which would have tried any government in the world. She was emerging from these, but she was threatened in the midst of her attempt to escape from them by subjection to alien powers. His majesty's govern-

## PERSIA THE TOPIC OF BRITISH DEBATE



(Copyright. Special sketches made in the House of Lords and reproduced by permission of the Daily Graphic)

Scenes while Lords Curzon and Morley discuss in the upper branch of Parliament the question of Persia's rights

ment must realize that the welfare of Persia could not possibly be made second to the subtleties of a European alliance. It was no moment to talk of the stability of the Anglo-Russian agreement, but it was a time to assert their loyalty to their obligations to the Persian government, and to attempt to show that we had a definite policy of our own, a policy based on three great points, first, the continued independence of Persia; second, the avoidance of partition in any form; third, the maintenance of constitutional government. These points we should be ready and determined to support, instead of showing a tendency to walk meekly in the footsteps of our allies.

### Interaction Pointed Out

Finally Lord Curzon pointed out the extraordinary extent of the interaction of effects in the Muhammadan world. The policy of England in Persia was a matter of interest not merely to the Persian, but to the Muhammadans of Turkey and of India. The Muhammadan states of today had fallen upon troublous times. Ultimatum with only 48 hours grace had showered upon them like hail stones, and he for one would be glad to see England hold up an occasional umbrella over some of them. Such an occasion was presented in the case of Persia, and he was going to appeal to the secretary for foreign affairs "to use the weight, the power and the enormous influence of Great Britain in Asia to resuscitate, not to extinguish the poor, the flickering light of Persian independence."

The reply of Lord Morley was reassuring and that is almost all there is to say on the subject, since he really did not in any way substantially controvert the fact that the two parties to the agreement of 1907 are drifting to a partition of Persia. He began by admitting that no one in the country is able to speak with more authority on the subject than Lord Curzon and he added to this that Lord Curzon's speech has been conceived in a tone to which no member of the government could take the slightest exception. The government, he declared, were fully alive to the unrest that the disturbances in Persia might have on the Muhammadan world, and owing to our great possessions in the Indian peninsula, we least of all the people in Europe, could afford to overlook this. Again, he declared, Lord Curzon had been just in itself in crediting the government with a wish to preserve the independence of Persia and he, as a member of the government, was prepared to admit that any attempt to secure the stability of a European entente between the United Kingdom and Russia, would be dearly purchased if the price was injustice to Persia.

### Arguments Questioned

What, he explained, he did question in Lord Curzon's speech, were some of the arguments and conclusions. Lord Curzon had omitted to detail the events which had followed the appointment of Mr. Shuster. Mr. Shuster, he declared, was a man "whose zeal, whose ability and whose single-mindedness were beyond dispute." At the same time, Mr. Shuster had shown considerable want of tact in arousing the susceptibilities of Persia by injudicious action. Mr. Shuster was a Persian official, yet he had issued his famous letter to the Times and had allowed his friends in Persia to make translations of it. He might not have been responsible for its circulation in Teheran, but when asked by his friends whether he objected to the circulation, he had answered that it was

for the purpose of giving it publicity that he had sent it to the Times. Remembering, as he must again insist, that Mr. Shuster was a Persian official, how could any one doubt that his action would provoke Russia into retaliation of some description or another. The Russian government was positive to take action of some sort, and unless his majesty's ministers were prepared to give the impression that they were aiming at supplanting her influence in the Russian sphere, they were bound to assume the attitude into which they had been forced.

### Shows Vulnerable Spot

Then Lord Morley went on to put his finger on the vulnerable spot in the Persian case, as presented by its friends in England, a spot which has already been pointed out in these columns. How was England to prevent Russia taking steps to assure what she conceived her legitimate interests in northern Persia short of a British expedition to Teheran? That was the point which really had to be recognized, and a military expedition from India to Teheran would be a suicidal policy, anything but advantageous either to Persia or to the United Kingdom. Now, what was the reply of the Russian government? They declared their object was to establish peace and normal relations with the Persian government, and to remove all elements of discord. They had assured his majesty's government that this was their real intention, and his majesty's government could not possibly assume that this was not correct.

The cabinet has replied to Russia regretting the demand which had been made for an indemnity and explaining that the enforcement of this would deprive Persia of the financial sinews which were essential to her well-being at the moment. It had also declared that in no circumstances would it be able to support or to recognize any attempt of the former Shah to regain the throne. This, he conceived, was the utmost limit to which it was possible to go. If, he wound up, "all these things were taken into account, and they can get over the present acute crisis, and if Russia and England do not part company and the spirit of the agreement is maintained, we shall have good reason for hoping and believing that before very long we shall see a solution of a situation which is at present full of difficulty, but which is not altogether hopeless."

### MAYOR INDORSES COMMISSION PLAN AS FAIR TO ALL

In a letter to the metropolitan planning commission Mayor Fitzgerald has indorsed the idea of a permanent board on which all the cities and towns in the proposed district shall be represented. The mayor, however, does not think that any town or city has the right to veto any proposed improvement so far as that particular municipality is concerned.

The mayor writes: "As mayor of Boston I do not think the city is unjustly treated in your scheme. Boston would perhaps average two fifths of the metropolitan assessment and one third of the state assessment, making about 13 per cent in all which this city would contribute toward the improvements outside. In case of local improvements the share of Boston would be not more than 80 per cent. At present a very large proportion of the metropolitan improvements are outside of the city, and Boston now pays 40, 60 and even 80 per cent of their cost."

## LEGAL ASPECTS OF THE RUSSIAN TREATY CASE

Abrogation of the treaty with Russia is discussed entirely in this article from a point of view which reflects the rights of nations under generally recognized principles of international law and the point of view is destitute of all those sentiments which are to be found outside of diplomatic circles and which have little to do with the legal aspects of the case.

WASHINGTON—The big question involved in the abrogation of the treaty with Russia is the right of a country to determine for itself what persons it shall allow to travel and reside within its borders. Leaving the Russian treaty out of the consideration for the time being, this principle is fairly well established by international usage. The United States has long excluded Chinese, regardless of whether they were British or Russian subjects. A Chinese laborer may neither reside nor travel in this country.

When the pending arbitration treaties were discussed, it was said by some that the treaties ought not to be ratified, because the United States would never submit to arbitration the question of its independent regulation of its immigration problem. The answer in behalf of proponents of the treaties was that the immigration question was such that it could never arise under the arbitration treaty.

The right of the United States to determine for itself what aliens it will permit to come here, either for residence or travel, is held on all sides to be so absolute that it will not arbitrate any questions connected therewith. The outlook is that in the future restrictions upon immigration will be made increasingly drastic by the American government.

Russia discriminates in her own domestic affairs between Jews and others, even though they be residents within the empire. For reasons which do not appeal to Americans, the Russian government reserves the right to prohibit travel or residence on the part of persons of the Jewish faith. These reasons have their origin in the history of the empire and in present-day difficulties.

The Jews in Russia consist largely of descendants of Jews who lived in Poland at the time of its dismemberment. They protest against the Russian government and the Jews of this country are proud of the protest. From the Russian standpoint, however, the average Jew is a foe of the government. A person of the Jewish faith is regarded as being a socialist, an anarchist or a revolutionary—perhaps all three. Another occasion of prejudice arises from the belief that wealthy Jews took advantage of the serfs when they were liberated in 1861, obtaining serfs' lands for less than their real value.

These prejudices against the Jews have no appeal to Americans, who look upon Jews as average good citizens, or better, and who do not approve of the despotic form and practices of the Russian government. But the question in this case is whether the United States shall undertake to force upon Russia a view which is essentially un-Russian. The United States can and does guarantee equal rights to Jews in this country. But now it is asked of the United States to guarantee to American Jews rights in Russia which Jews, natives of Russia and residents there, do not have.

The treaty with Russia contains a general provision for mutual travel and residence. It provides that aliens in either country shall have the same security and protection as natives, on condition of their submitting to the laws and ordinances there prevailing and particularly to the regulations in force concerning commerce.

The significance which the proponents of abrogation wish attached to this language is that it admits, all Americans, without exception. They deny that the phrase about regulations in force concerning commerce can operate properly to limit the class of citizens which Russia shall permit to enter her gates.

Such a broad interpretation of the immigration clause of treaties generally is unusual. No countries make a practice of giving up their internal regulation of travel and immigration. The fact is that the United States is not now and has not attached any such extended meaning to the article in her laws of immigration and travel to Russian subjects quite as much as to subjects of Austria-Hungary and Turkey.

In the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910, 503 Russians were debarred from the United States under precisely the same treaty. Of these 10 were debarred because they believed in polygamy. Polygamy is a popular tenet of the Mohammedan faith and there are several million Mohammedans who are Russian subjects. Consequently it may be said that the United States, under precisely the same treaty, debarred persons of the Mohammedan faith, just as Russia debarred persons of the Jewish faith.

But it has not been made perfectly clear that the passport question in itself is so serious as it has been declared to be. Witnesses before the committees of Congress have said that there are hundreds of cases wherein naturalized Americans have been debarred from Russia. They cited a few cases to the committees. It is understood, however, that only seven cases in five years have actually been called to the attention of the government, in which the passport question was the sole issue.

Confused with the passport question are difficulties arising from two Russian requirements. One is that no Russian citizen shall expatriate himself without

Russia's consent. The other is that every male Russian must perform military service. For expatriation without consent and for leaving the country to evade military service, the Russian government has penalties, and in general seeks to apply them whenever a former Russian returns to his native land after a violation of the Russian law.

These laws are not in accordance with American ideas as to laws suitable for times of peace. The fact is, however, that there is just one time when it is most desirable to avoid military service and that is the time of war. At that time the law of the United States refuses its citizens the privilege of expatriation and it reserves the right to use the draft, as it did in the civil war.

Russians who have become naturalized American citizens without the consent of Russia and who failed to perform required military service in Russia are given full protection while they are in this country. Also when in Russia and under arrest, efforts are made in their behalf by the American government. But the question now raised is whether the American government shall insist upon free admission into Russia of former Russian citizens who admittedly disobeyed Russian laws before or when they became American citizens.

Semi-official advices from Russia indicate that the Russian government is willing to make concessions, but that she wishes to maintain the principle of regulating for herself the classes of persons who may travel and reside within her borders. The Russian position is that her officials have been lenient in the interpretation of the Russian laws in the case of Americans.

But the great question from the Russian standpoint is to preserve what they regard as a necessary restriction upon revolutionary Jews now resident in nearly European countries. Should American Jews be admitted to Russia without restriction, the favored nation clause in other treaties would result in opening the doors of Russia to Jews from Germany, France and European countries generally. With alien Jews admitted to Russia upon terms of equality with Russians not Jews, Russia would be put into the position of granting alien Jews rights which she does not grant to native Jews.

The logical outcome of such a situation would be the necessity of putting the Jews in Russia upon the same basis as Russians who are not Jews. That such an outcome would necessarily follow has probably not escaped the thought of the alert gentlemen who are pushing the campaign for abrogation of the treaty of 1832.

To put the Jews in Russia upon an equality with other native Russians precisely fits the American viewpoint of the equality of men. But the American viewpoint is not the Russian viewpoint.

### EDITORIAL COMMENT

EDITORIAL comments presented today deal with the decision of President Taft to notify Russia that the treaty between it and the United States would be abrogated at the expiration of a year.

NEW YORK WORLD—The abrogation is not to be effective until Jan. 1, 1913, and the Russian and American officers of state will thus have ample opportunity to negotiate the new treaty, more in accord with present conditions, which President Taft truly says will "contribute still further to the strength and cordiality" of "the historic relations between the two countries."

NEW YORK TIMES—There will be general and heartfelt satisfaction among the American people at the step taken by the President on Dec. 13, in giving notice of abrogation to Russia. It was the right step, it was the proper procedure, it gives effect to the will and desire of the American people abundantly manifested in public utterances, and by the action already taken by the House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON HERALD—President Taft will be sustained by popular approval in his determination to notify the Russian government that, after the expiration of the period of one year, as required by the terms of the treaty, the convention negotiated in 1832 will be regarded as no longer in force. In view of the attitude of the Russian government, as communicated to the United States government by the Russian ambassador, no other course is open.

NEW YORK SUN—The termination of the treaty of 1832 is the best thing possible for both parties. An agreement which is interpreted one way by one side and another way by the other is clearly impossible. Under such circum-

**Boston & Albany R. R.**  
Through Sleeper  
**To PITTSBURGH**  
The only through car service from Boston to Pittsburgh.  
**Leaves Boston 11.30 a. m.**  
(Time from Trinity Place four minutes later)  
Arrives Pittsburgh 6.35 a. m.  
Buffet Library Car, Dining Service.  
For tickets, sleeping-car accommodations and other information call at City Ticket Office, 298 Washington Street.  
Telephone, 2140 Fort Hill

The First Fast Steamer in 1912  
For London—Paris—Bremen  
**KRONPRINZESSIN CECILIE**  
Sailing THURSDAY, JANUARY 4, at 10 A. M.  
SAILINGS  
Barbarossa, Thursday, Jan. 11  
George Washington, Tuesday, Jan. 23  
Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, Tuesday, Feb. 6  
**NORTH GERMAN LLOYD**  
Mediterranean Saturday Sailings, 11 A. M.  
S. S. BERLIN (new) JANUARY 20  
OELRICHS & CO., Gen. A. gts., 83 & 85 State St., Boston

stances it is the part of wisdom to clear the ground and begin all over again. The art of diplomacy exists as much for the prevention of future discounts as for dealing with ills already full-blown.

NEW YORK PRESS—The unanimity of the American stand in the business is grateful. Congress and the President are to be congratulated on the firmness and the dignity with which a really nasty piece of international dealing has been managed.

NEW YORK TRIBUNE—It is gratifying to know that the President took the initiative several days ago in a grave and decorous manner, though with sufficient firmness, causing the Russian government to be informed of the purpose to abrogate the treaty at the end of the period which its terms prescribe.

PROVIDENCE JOURNAL—Abrogating a treaty is an unusual performance and it had better be done all in decency and good order.

NEW YORK GLOBE—Without regard to section, party, creed or race, the country is expressing hearty approval of the President's handling of the Russian treaty question.

### NEW FIRE TRUCK, LOST SIX MONTHS, REACHES SAUGUS

SAUGUS, Mass.—This town has a new auto chemical fire truck, which arrived yesterday after having been lost for the past six months, due to no fault of the manufacturer or town officials, somewhere between South Carolina and Boston. It has 300 feet of chemical hose, two 40-foot extension ladders and a scaling ladder. Its tank holds 70 gallons of pyrene, the most efficient chemical known for fire department work.

All men from the chemical company will be expected to respond to every alarm.

The roster, as given out by Chief Reese, is as follows: Chemical 1—Joseph P. Devine, Charles L. Davis, Arthur D. Mansfield, Charles W. Davis, John T. Chesley, Charles Sellick, Peter Haig and Frank Hall.

Hose 2—Sydney Rea, Lieut. Henry Ward, Jr., Frank Merrithew, Patrick Lyons, George Atchison, Capt. Ernest M. Hatch and Jesse Brown.

Hose 3—Hervey Upham, Harry Saxton, Edward McTague, Carleton Hitchins and Fred Stocker. John P. Bunnion has been appointed driver of the new truck.

### BATTLE ABBEY CONTRACT GIVEN

RICHMOND, Va.—It is announced that the contract for the erection of the Confederate Memorial Institute, popularly known as the Battle Abbey, has been awarded to a Philadelphia contractor, the lowest bidder. The building, which is to be completed within 12 months, will be the repository for all Confederate mementoes.

### HOTELS

### HOTELS

**HOTEL SEVILLE**  
MADISON AVENUE AND 29TH STREET, NEW YORK  
Adjacent to the principal shops and theatres—but JUST away from ALL the noise. A very desirable, quiet family hotel with all modern conveniences at moderate prices.  
PARTICULARLY ATTRACTIVE TO LADIES AND FAMILIES.  
TRANSIENT RATES  
Single Rooms (with use of bath), \$1.50 per day.  
Double Room and Bath (two persons), \$2.00 to \$2.50 per day.  
Any size suite at proportionate rates.  
Room and Private Bath, \$2.50 per day upwards.  
EDWARD PURCHAS, Manager.  
DAINTY RESTAURANT AND CAFE.  
Map of New York and hotel booklet upon application.

READING SYSTEM TO BUILD PIER PHILADELPHIA—The Reading railway management has taken up plans for another modern pier. It will be used, as is the present pier, for handling merchandise freight to and from South Philadelphia by lighter and barge service from the company's Port Richmond, Noble street and Knights point terminals.

**TRAVEL**  
**Orient**  
Grand Cruise To the Orient  
By the most palatial cruising steamer afloat  
S. S. Victoria Luisa  
(10,500 Tons)  
Sailing from New York JANUARY 30, 1912 on a 78 Day Cruise.  
MADEIRA, SPAIN, the MEDITERRANEAN and the ORIENT. (Cost \$305 and upward.)  
The VICTORIA LUISA is equipped with every modern feature, providing every luxury and comfort on long cruises.  
Also Cruises to West Indies, South America, Around the World, Italy and Egypt, etc.  
Send for Illustrated Booklets.  
**HANBURG-AMERICAN LINE.**  
607 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.

**WHITE STAR LINE**  
PANAMA CANAL  
West Indies—South America  
"LAURENTIC" CRUISES  
Largest steamer in the Trade  
Jan. 20 Feb. 24 \$150 up—31 Days  
**RIVIERA—ITALY—EGYPT**  
WINTER PLEASURE VOYAGES  
Including Largest British Mediterranean Steamers  
"Adriatic" and "Cedric"  
Jan. 10, Jan. 21, Feb. 21, Mar. 6  
Canoes, Feb. 3, Mar. 16  
ASK FOR DETAILED INFORMATION  
WHITE STAR LINE  
81 State St., Boston.

**WHITE STAR LINE**  
BOSTON-QUEENSTOWN-LIVERPOOL  
Meganitic, Jan. 23, noon, Feb. 20, Mar. 19  
Boston-Alexandria-Mediterranean  
Canoes, Feb. 3, 10 a. m. March 16  
**LEYLAND LINE**  
Boston-Liverpool  
One Class Cabin Service (11)  
Rate to Liverpool, \$25.  
BOWEN, Dec. 23, noon. WINTER, Dec. 30  
OFFICE: 84 STATE ST., BOSTON

**HOTELS**  
**Princess Hotel, Bermuda**  
THE IDEAL WINTER RESORT.  
NOW OPEN. Accommodates 400. Outdoor life all winter. Beautiful drives, sand, riding, tennis, golf, yachting, sea bathing. FINE, NEW SWIMMING POOL.  
Only two days from New York by fast, luxurious steamers, sailing twice a week.  
HOWE & TROUBEN, Hamilton, Bermuda

**Books and Writers**  
Are Discussed in a Carefully Edited Department, with notes and comments and frank and honest reviews in each . . .  
**Monday's Monitor**  
DESK FURNISHINGS W. B. Clarke Co.  
in Brass and Leather 26 & 28 Tremont St.



# THE THEATRICAL WORLD

## "ROMEO AND JULIET"

One of the stock phrases in the warehouse of the critic, dramatic, musical or what not, and an adjective that never fails when the writing person is at a loss, is to say that the art of the person under notice is mature. As a rule, this is a ticklish phrase to employ in speaking of such parts as Romeo and Juliet, where both are presumably in the first flush of ardent youth. Yet into these parts a man named Shakespeare put such lines to deliver, such contrasts of woes and joys to depict and such climaxes to attain that only artists of experience, talent and stamina are equal to the task. So if the maturity of Sothern and Marlowe's acting is here mentioned it is by way of a paradox. Their abilities are developed to a point of playing these parts.

How well the actors interpreted the roles would be a matter of some detail to review. One might convey something of their power by quoting a few dozen of matchless lines and exclaiming telling scenes. The best way is for the reader to take down his Shakespeare and after carefully dusting it, open to "Romeo and Juliet" and go through it with a view of how it should look and sound. For Miss Marlowe, always a powerful reader of lines, has anticipated all one can conceive as composing the part, never missing a point, her very pauses eloquent, the glorious voice bringing the weight of every word home to the hearer. In her assumption of girlish frankness mixed with shyness, her sudden development to a woman of strength even to desperation, there is no reminiscence of her other roles.

If less versatility can be claimed for Mr. Sothern it is yet a sincere compliment even to be reckoned less than Marlowe in any respect. His work always strikes one as having breadth, and it seemed hardly possible that more ringing intensity could be conveyed than in the fight with Tybalt and in the frenzied scene in the cell of Friar Laurence. It most assuredly filled the aching void. If one might disagree with him in any way it might be said that he too early made him plain that melancholy had marked him for her own.

The support was uniformly good. Mr. Lewis' Mercutio is one of the finest things seen for some time. This actor, blessed with voice, a fiery temperament and a splendid technique, was an instant success, and so Mercutio's untimely taking off at the hands of Tybalt was much regretted. If in such a large production every one may not be picked out for notice, it is well to remember that they also serve who only stand and wait. All were worthy of the company they kept.

The elocution was excellent. The stars' whispers were easily heard, though marred as were many fine lines, by various lovers of the Elizabethan drama in the audience who kept up an accompaniment of coughs most perfect in rhythm and of no considerable volume. Chorus. . . . . Mr. William Harris Escalus. . . . . Mr. Milano Tilden Paris. . . . . Mr. Walter Connolly Montague. . . . . Mr. Malcolm Bradley Capulet. . . . . Mr. John Tatham Romeo. . . . . Mr. Sothern Mercutio. . . . . Mr. Frederick Lewis Benvolio. . . . . Mr. V. L. Granville Tybalt. . . . . Mr. Mayne Lynton Friar Laurence. . . . . Mr. Thomas Coleman Barthasar. . . . . Mr. William McComas Sampson. . . . . Mr. Francis Bendtson Gregory. . . . . Mr. P. J. Kelly Peter. . . . . Mr. Rowland Buckstone Abraham. . . . . Mr. J. K. Whitmore An apothecary. . . . . Mr. Malcolm Bradley Musicians. . . . . Biondi and Biondi Lady Montague. . . . . Miss Millicent McLaughlin Lady Capulet. . . . . Miss Alya Rees Juliet. . . . . Miss Marlowe Nurse. . . . . Miss Ina Goldsmith

## NEW YORK OPENINGS

Otis Skinner acts Hadj, an Arab beggar, in "Kismet," which will be presented at the Knickerbocker next Monday evening. The play is by Edward Knoblauch, and was a feature of last season in London with Oscar Asche in the title role.

The Irish players will present "The Playboy of the Western World" and "Kathleen Houlihan" all next week at the Maxine Elliott.

Reginald DeKoven's new comic opera, "The Wedding Trip," will open an engagement at the Broadway next Monday night.

Miss Audrey Maple is the latest prima donna to appear in "Peggy" at the Casino. Miss Maple acquires herself well, and sings several added songs.

Kept out of her own theater by the continued popularity of Broadhurst's turgid "Bought and Paid For," Miss Grace George will appear at Maxine Elliott's theater Jan. 2 in "Just to Get Married."

"The Quaker Girl" is doing very well at the Park. Percival Knight is ludicrous as the Quaker whose conscience is a constant battleground between the influences of his Quaker mother and very earthly father. Lectures in "English 47" many now be expected on the influence of Ibsen on musical comedy librettists.

E. H. Sothern habitually scowls when taking curtain calls, and Miss Marlowe's face is always wreathed in smiles. Very appropriate, this living visualization of the masks of tragedy and comedy. An inquisitive reporter asked Mr. Sothern why he received his plaudits thus sadly, and he replied adroitly: "You see, when I have finished a scene I am always uncertain that I have done the best work of which I am capable."

## "TWELFTH NIGHT"

Many pleasant memories were carried away by the large audience that saw Sothern and Marlowe in "Twelfth Night" Wednesday afternoon. One picture in Orsino's house was worthy of perpetuation in a painting. Frederick Lewis reclined upon a divan looking into the nothingness that was Orsino's future without Olivia's requiting love. More sad, because looking into future that promised neither lover nor brother was Miss Marlowe's pathetic sweet Viola. Musicians plucked a sweet old love song and youth with voice warm and colorful sang the gentle ballad.

Miss Marlowe's Viola is lovelier than ever, and now has just the dash of spirit that saves it from the saccharinity that once oversweetened it. There is gentle scorn in the partings with Olivia that comes well from the strong fine natured girl who sees despised the man she thinks of all the world most lovable. How exquisitely mellow have Miss Marlowe's soliloquy as Viola became, each phrase how delicately modeled, each word how nicely shaded. Then there are the touches of feminine alarm and embarrassment in that quaintly comical duel with Sir Andrew, and the hushed wondering thankfulness of reunion with Sebastian.

Mr. Sothern's Malvolio is a finished composition of eccentric acting. Graphically he sets forth the monumental self-esteem of the man, making us laugh at the strutting fastidious creature while compelling admiration for the natural aristocrat that might have been. The sensitive finger tip gestures subtly contribute to this effect, and the whole is wrought upon a fine large plan, unmarred by a single meaningless movement. Vocally, too, Mr. Sothern was admirable in the affected, pompous tones and speech that was constantly clear.

Mr. Lewis succeeds in making love-sick Orsino manly, something few other actors have done with this weak role. Walter Connolly's Sebastian is unusually fine vocally. Mr. Bradley is developing his Sir Andrew into notable comic characterization, rich in flaccid detail. Mr. Buckstone's Sir Toby amused many in the audience, but is not nearly as funny as it should be. Nor has Miss Lamson's Maria half the traditional ginger, though pleasant in its mild way. William Harris is hearty honesty itself as the sea-captain. Excellent were Mr. Coleman's Fabian and Mr. Bendtson's Feste. Miss Alya Rees is a frigid and spindly Olivia.

The whole performance had charm. The fragrant old comedy sent all its hearers away refreshed, for the presentation is mastery on the whole. The settings, costumes and lighting effects could not be bettered. There were many curtain calls. "Twelfth Night" will be repeated next Wednesday evening. Tonight, "Merchant of Venice."

Orsino. . . . . Frederick Lewis Sebastian. . . . . Walter Connolly Antonio. . . . . William Harris Valentine. . . . . John Tatham Curio. . . . . P. J. Kelly Sir Toby Belch. . . . . Rowland Buckstone Sir Andrew Aguecheek. . . . . Malcolm Bradley Malvolio. . . . . Mr. Sothern Fabian. . . . . Thomas Coleman Clown. . . . . France Bendtson Priest. . . . . W. Guidott Olivia. . . . . Miss Alya Rees Viola. . . . . Miss Marlowe Maria. . . . . Miss Norah Lamson

## BOSTON NOTES

"The Wizard of Oz," the holiday offering at the Castle Square, will have its first performance Friday evening.

Once again David Belasco sends the original New York cast and production here, when he offers "The Concert" with Leo Dietrichstein and Janet Beecher at the Hollis next Monday afternoon for a limited engagement.

Miss Charlotte Walker, always popular in Boston since her first appearance here with James K. Hackett, is star of "The Trail of the Lonesome Pine," a fine melodrama of the Virginia hills at the Boston Monday night.

William Faversham in "The Faun" is next at the Shubert, and "Baby Mine" is next at the Majestic.

John Drew and a fine cast in Hubert Henry Davies' graceful society comedy follows "The Concert" at the Hollis. "The Country Boy" comes to the Park Jan. 8, following the long run of "Get-Rich-Quick Wallingford."

Eddy Foy is star of "Over the River" at the Tremont next Monday.

## HERE AND THERE

"The Bird of Paradise," Richard Walton Tully's Hawaiian play, will be produced in Rochester next week, and will be seen in New York in January. It is an elaborate scenic production, and the cast includes Guy Bates Post, Theodore Roberts, Laurette Taylor, Pamela Gaythorne and Ida Waterman.

Marion Fairfax's new play, "The Talker," will be seen in New York at the Harris theater Jan. 8. The piece is along the lines of "Paid in Full," it is said.

Ethel Downey is the real name of the little woman who played Mytyl in "The Blue Bird." She was here a year ago in "The Bachelor's Baby" and two years ago in "The Awakening of Helena Richie" with Margaret Anglin, when she was billed as Raymond Hackett.

Lindsay Morrison's season of stock productions at the Auditorium, Lynn, is a success. This week "Madam X" is being given for a second week, and "When We Were Twenty-One" is next.

Nat Goodwin is acting "The Captain" in Baltimore this week.

Elsie Janis has ambitions to drop her present line of work to take up the acting of straight comedy.

## "THE PRINCESS ZIM-ZIM"

Plymouth theater—"The Princess Zim-Zim" in three acts and an epilogue by Edward Sheldon.

Mr. Mooney. . . . . John C. Sparks Peter Milholland. . . . . John Barrymore Tony Graves. . . . . James Lounsbury Jan Kouvenosky. . . . . Lee Baker "Kid" Mooney. . . . . Thomas Vorden James B. Gleason. . . . . W. H. Post Jimmy. . . . . Effingham Pinto The Lemonade-man. . . . . Paul Donovan Albert. . . . . James L. O'Neill Miss Birdie Desmond, "the Esquimaux belle". . . . . Olive May Miss Mignon Mulligan, "the diving Venus". . . . . Suzanne Sheldon Miss Teresa Casey. . . . . Dorothy Donnelly

Act 1—Curtain rises revealing a Coney Island audience watching a tawdry show in the "Turkish Dream." Mr. Mooney, the proprietor, is "spieling" the audience while the Turkish princess, Miss Tessie Casey, does her "snake-charming" act. When the sorry crowd is rushed out Mooney and Tessie have \$3.20 more toward the price of the farm they plan to buy on Long Island. Peter Milholland enters. He is a millionaire crossed in love by a Fifth Avenue beauty. While he was taking a swim somebody had taken his clothes. He had obtained a two-piece outfit of a beach squatter. He is willing to pass as a vagrant and accept Tessie's offer of \$10 a week and board as piano player. This act kept the audience in an uproar of laughter. It surpasses in fun of its own peculiar quality the second act of James Forbes' "The Chorus Lady."

Act 2—Two months pass. Mooney and Tessie have \$1463.80 saved in a stock. Tessie and Pete have grown very fond of each other. Pete declares love for Tessie. She is happy until she finds he does not contemplate marriage. She denounces him and he goes out for a walk. Enter through a window, a giant Greek. Pete returns just in time to save Tessie and her fortune.

Act 3—The next morning at the "Dream." The fortune of the Mooneys has been made by the affair and the resulting inquest over the Greek. Pete, between dodging the reporters, rhapsodizes Byronically about romance. Pete gets a note from his rich fiancée calling him back. He decides to go, then to stay. Finally Tessie sends him away.

Epilogue—Six years later, night at a new "Wonderland," Coney Island. A long esplanade is brilliant with electric lights. A glittering Ferris wheel revolves. A shimmering tower rises over all. Stars gleam in the deep blue sky. Tessie and Pete happen to visit the place on the same night and meet. They talk over old times. He has prospered. She has graduated from vandyville into musical comedy, and is soon to be starred in a play without music. She has dropped her picturesque slang. He is happy, but—? She has never married. Pete wonders if she still cares for him, but she fades into the night without answering his half formed question.

Mr. Sheldon's second act, as presented Monday evening, should not be played outside the decadent Grand Guignol theater. Paris. His pictorial sense provided Hugh Ford with a field for an astonishing picture in the epilogue. Messrs. Liebler & Co. have made a production entertaining in many ways, but the episodes of the second act should be greatly modified out of respect for public good taste.

The bizarre and sentimental emotions of Tessie Miss Donnelly portrays with graphic humor and intense sincerity. Mr. Barrymore is equally successful in his dryly comic, concentrated way. The other parts are types in the hands of experts and are flawlessly done.

## MOROCCAN ACCORD IS RATIFIED BY VOTE OF FRENCH CHAMBER

NEW YORK—A Paris cable message to the New York Herald states that the Chamber of Deputies ratified the Franco-German accord on the question of Morocco by 393 against 36 votes on Wednesday evening.

M. Jaures, socialist leader in the chamber, after a long speech, announced that he would vote for the treaty because it would put France in a position to intervene and bring Great Britain and Germany closer together, although he did not believe an economic conflict between England and Germany would lead to war.

He declared the greatest peace forces were international organizations of the proletariat and the renaissance of the old Puritan liberalism in Anglo-Saxon countries.

He raised applause by referring to millionaires who with no further material wants to satisfy, turn their aspirations toward idealism. This recrudescence of idealism had led Great Britain, the United States and Japan to conclude arbitration treaties, and was an excellent omen for peace, he said.

Most of the deputies from the Lorraine departments abstained from voting.

## "L" CHANGES MALDEN SCHEDULE

Plans have been completed by the Elevated to run its Malden cross-town line, which now operates between Everett square and West Medford square on a half-hourly schedule, through to the Sullivan square terminal from Everett square. The new schedule will be arranged within a few days. Heretofore passengers on these cars have transferred at Everett square for other cars passing through the square for the Sullivan square terminal.

## SOCIETY ANNOUNCES FREE HORTICULTURAL COURSE OF LECTURES

The Massachusetts Horticultural Society today announced its annual course of free lectures at Horticultural hall on Saturday afternoons in January, February and March.

Opportunity is afforded at these lectures for discussion and questions are welcomed. All but the first meeting will begin at 2 o'clock. The list of dates and subjects follow:

Jan. 6, at noon, inaugural meeting, annual reports.

Jan. 13—"Vocational Agricultural Education," by Rufus W. Stimson, Boston, special agent for agricultural education, state board of education.

Jan. 20—"Plant Introduction as a Government Policy," by David Fairchild, bureau of plant industry, department of agriculture.

Jan. 27—"Insect Pests of the Garden and Orchard," by Prof. Edson F. Hitchings of Orono, Me.

Feb. 10, 2 p. m.—General discussion on flower culture. Opened by Robert Cameron, superintendent botanic garden, Cambridge.

Feb. 17—Dr. Haven Metcalf, pathologist, department of agriculture, Washington, will deliver the John Russell Lewis lecture.

Feb. 24—"A Year's Vegetable Supply from the Home Garden," by William N. Craig, North Easton.

March 2—General discussion on fruit culture. Opened by Wilfred Wheeler, Concord, Mass.

March 9—"Planning and Starting an Orchard," by F. A. Smith, superintendent Turner Hill Farm orchards, Ipswich.

March 16—"My Fourth Botanical Expedition to China," by E. H. Wilson, Arnold Arboretum, Jamaica Plain.

March 30—"Color Arrangement in Flower Gardening," by Mrs. Francis King, Alma, Mich.

## ELKS MAY BUY PHILLIPS HOUSE

NAHANT, Mass.—Steps are being taken by members of the Lynn lodge of Elks to purchase the old Wendell Phillips house here, as a permanent summer home of the lodge. Last summer the local lodge hired the house, and its members occupied it throughout the summer. The house contains many old and interesting and very valuable mementoes of the visits of Mr. Phillips to Nahant in the summer. It is very probable that the Lynn lodge will purchase the property outright before next summer.

## HARVARD TO PAY TRIBUTE

Exercises in commemoration of the services of Col. Thomas Wentworth Higginson will be held in Sanders theater, Harvard University, this evening. R. H. Dana will preside and addresses will be made by Congressman S. W. McCall, Mrs. Lucia A. Mead, the Rev. Samuel C. Crothers and Prof. Bliss Perry.

## G. A. R. POSTS REUNITE

WHITMAN, Mass.—The annual reunion of the David A. Russell G. A. R. post, McPherson post of Abington and Hartford post of Rockland, was held at G. A. R. hall last evening.

## CONTRACT FOR GATE VALVES

CULEBRA, C. Z.—Award for 114 Stoney gate valve machines has been authorized to the Wheeling Mold & Foundry Company.

## MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS

## INSTANTLY SUCCESSFUL

## ONE HUNDRED FOLKSONGS OF ALL NATIONS

Edited by GRANVILLE BANTOCK  
For Medium Voices.  
Bound in paper, cloth back - \$1.50 postpaid  
In full cloth, gilt - \$2.50 postpaid

Musicians everywhere, particularly those who are students of the development of music, are vitally interested in folk songs, not of one, but of all countries whose music has racial characteristics. Herein, too, singers have found rare and curious examples with which to enrich the most artistic programs. In this volume of The Musicians Library the editor has drawn from the treasures found among European, Asiatic, African and American races, making a most valuable and unique collection, which he has edited with skill. The accompaniments are musical and characteristic, and in addition to the Original Language or dialect an excellent English translation is in all cases given.

The Volume is as Desirable for Children as for Adults

SEND FOR COMPLETE LIST OF MUSICAL GIFT BOOKS

Accounts Solicited from Responsible Persons

## OLIVER DITSON COMPANY

150 TREMONT STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

## AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE  
HENRY RUSSELL, Managing Director.  
TOMORROW AT 8  
OTELLO

Kames, Zenatello, Polesse, Mardones.  
Saturday at 8, MIGNON—Tetrazzini, Desreys, Clemat, Rothler. Tuesday at 8, FAGLIAINI and COFFELIA. Wednesday, at 8, CARMEN.  
Downtown Ticket Office, STEINERT'S, 162 Boylston st.

TREMONT TEMPLE  
DAILY AT 2:30 AND 8:15  
POSITIVELY LAST TIMES, ending Christmas Night, of the great CORONATION. All seats reserved, 25c and 50c. Fri. Eve. and Sat. Mat. Lecture by Charles W. Furlong on Brazil, 25c to \$1

## HYDE PARK CITIZENS TO PROTEST MOVE TO DROP WATER SUITS

Citizens of Hyde Park today are preparing to attack the legality of the town meeting held there Wednesday evening at which it was voted to discontinue the water investigation suits now before the courts. It is said by those interested in the suits for the investigation of the purchase and sale of the water system that the courts will be asked to pass upon the rights of the citizens who desire them pushed to decision.

The right of the meeting to authorize the town treasurer to drop the water suits is questioned by those who say they believe the authority for the discontinuance or completion of the suits is yet in the hands of the committee appointed and authorized to prosecute them, the report of which was read by Lester F. Winchenbaugh but not accepted by the meeting.

It is alleged that no check list was used at the doors, it thereby being impossible to tell how many present were voters, and as a result comes the charge that the meeting was packed by those who opposed the water investigation.

These charges will form the basis for the action to be taken today by some of the citizens who hope to be able to get a court ruling in support of their position, and a decision which will permit them to continue the water investigation charges according to the original vote of the town meeting at the time the committee was appointed.

It is pointed out that in the annexation bill there is a clause providing for the continuance of any and all suits which are pending in the courts, and the members of the water investigation committee believe they have the authority to carry the water suit to a conclusion even after the formal annexation of the town as ward 26 of Boston.

The 11 articles of the town warrant were laid on the table. The committee on municipal buildings reported that, as the town is to be annexed to Boston no buildings will be needed, and the report was accepted.

## DECIDE NOT TO BUILD THEATER

NEW YORK—The directors of the New theater have decided to abandon their project of building a small playhouse on the site they have prepared on West Forty-fourth street to replace the house now called the Century, built three years ago in Central park west.

Difficulty in finding a working director for the theater and the anticipation of the field by Winthrop Ames with his new chamber theater are given as reasons for the decision. The directors state that there was a deficit of \$400,000 on the two seasons, in addition to the \$2,000,000 invested in the theater now called the Century. The project was declared an artistic success in many ways by lovers of the finest in drama.

## TAMMANY CLUB IN NEW HOME

Tammany Club members opened their new quarters Wednesday at Dudley and Hampden streets, Roxbury. About 300 were present. President William P. O'Brien had charge of the reception. Judge Thomas F. Riley of Malden was the guest of honor. He spoke, as did Congressman James F. Curley and others.

On Monday, Jan. 1

The Christian Science Monitor

WILL PUBLISH AN

INDEX

For 1911



THIS Index will classify by date and by topic the

various items setting forth the good news of the world appearing in The Christian Science Monitor throughout the past year. This will be found useful by those who wish a brief resume of the world's important events. The Christian Science articles appearing on the Home Forum page of the Monitor during 1911 will also be indexed.

Those wishing extra copies of the Monitor for January 1, 1912, containing this Index should at once place order for same with the circulation department



The Christian Science Monitor

Falmouth and St. Paul Streets . . . BOSTON



# Congress Receives President's Message on Finances

(Continued from page one)

notes to be redeemed, and fractional currency, amounted to \$386,751,917.43, or a total of interest and non-interest bearing debt amounting to \$1,303,984,037.69.

The actual disbursements, exclusive of those for the Panama canal and for the postal service for the year ending June 30, 1911, were \$654,137,907.80. The actual disbursements for the year ending June 30, 1910, exclusive of the Panama canal and the postal service disbursements, were \$659,705,391.08, making a decrease of \$5,567,263.19 in yearly expenditures in the year 1911 under that of 1910. For the year ending June 30, 1912, the estimated receipts, exclusive of the postal revenues, are \$666,000,000, while the total estimates, exclusive of those for the Panama canal and the postal expenditures payable from the postal revenues, amount to \$645,842,799.34. This is a decrease in the 1912 estimates from that of the 1911 estimates of \$1,334,367.22.

## Decrease in Estimates

For the year ending June 30, 1913, the estimated receipts, exclusive of the postal revenues, are \$667,000,000, while the total estimated appropriations, exclusive of the Panama canal and postal disbursements payable from postal revenues, will amount to \$637,920,803.35. This is a decrease in the 1913 estimates from that of the 1912 estimates of \$29,179.65.

As to the postal revenues, the expansion of the business in that department, the normal increase in the post-office and the extension of the service, will increase the outlay to the sum of \$200,938,463; but as the department was self-sustaining this year the postmaster-general is assured that next year the receipts will at least equal the expenditures, and probably exceed them by more than the surplus of this year. It is fair and equitable, therefore, in determining the economy with which the government has been run, to exclude the transactions of a department like the post-office department, which relies for its support upon its receipts. In calculations heretofore made for comparison of economy in each year, it has been the proper custom only to include in the statement the deficit in the postoffice department which was paid out of the treasury.

A calculation of the actual increase in the expenses of government arising from the increase in the population and the general expansion of governmental functions, except those of the postoffice, for a number of years shows a normal increase of about 4 per cent a year. By directing the exercise of great care to keep down the expenses, and the estimates we have succeeded in reducing the total disbursements each year.

## Credit of United States

The credit of this government was shown to be better than that of any other government by the sale of the Panama canal 3 per cent bonds. These bonds did not give their owners the privilege of using them as a basis for bank-note circulation, nor was there any other privilege extended to them which would affect their general market value. Their sale, therefore, measured the credit of the government. The premium which was realized upon the bonds made the actual interest rate of the transaction 2.900 per cent.

In the treasury department the efficiency and economy work has been kept steadily up. Provision is made for the elimination of 134 positions during the coming year. Two hundred and sixty-seven statutory positions were eliminated during the last year in the office of the treasury in Washington, and 141 positions in the year 1910, making an elimination of 542 statutory positions since March 4, 1909; and this has been done without the discharge of anybody, because the normal resignations and deaths have been equal to the elimination of the places, a system of transfers having taken care of the persons, whose positions were dropped out. In the field service of the department, too, 1259 positions have been eliminated down to the present time, making a total net reduction of all treasury positions to the number of 1801. Meantime the efficiency of the work of the department has increased.

A matter of first importance that will come before Congress for action at this session is monetary reform. The Congress has itself arranged an early introduction of this great question through the report of its monetary commission. This commission was appointed to recommend a solution of the banking and currency problems so long confronting the nation and to furnish the facts and data necessary to enable the Congress to take action. The commission was appointed when an impressive and urgent popular demand for legislative relief suddenly arose out of the distressing situation of the people caused by the deplorable panic of 1907. The Congress decided that while it could not give immediately the relief required, it would provide a commission to furnish the means for prompt action at a later date.

## Banking System Wasteful

In order to do its work with thoroughness and precision this commission has taken some time to make its report. The country is undoubtedly hoping for as prompt action on the report as the convenience of the Congress can permit. The recognition of the gross imperfections and marked inadequacy of our banking and currency system even in our most quiet financial periods is of long standing; and later there has matured a recognition of the fact that our system is responsible

for the extraordinary devastation, waste and business paralysis of our recurring periods of panic. Though the members of the monetary commission have for a considerable time been working in the open, and while large numbers of the people have been openly working with them, and while the press has largely noted and discussed its work as it has proceeded, so that the report of the commission promises to represent a national movement, the details of the report are still being considered. I can not, therefore, do much more at this time than commend the immense importance of monetary reform, urge prompt consideration and action when the commission's report is received and express my satisfaction that the plan to be proposed promises to embrace main features that, having met the approval of a great preponderance of the practical and professional opinion of the country, are likely to meet equal approval in Congress.

It is exceedingly fortunate that the wise and undisputed policy of maintaining unchanged the main features of our banking system rendered it at once impossible to introduce a central bank; for a central bank would certainly have been resisted, and a plan into which it could have been introduced would probably have been defeated. But as a central bank could not be a part of the only plan discussed or considered, and the troublesome question is eliminated. And ingenious and novel as the proposed National Reserve Association appears, it simply is a logical outgrowth of what is best in our present system, and is, in fact, the fulfillment of that system.

Exactly how the management of that association should be organized is a question still open. It seems to be desirable that the banks which would own the association should in the main manage it. It will be an agency of the banks to act for them, and they can be trusted better than anybody else chiefly to conduct it. It is mainly bankers' work. But there must be some form of government supervision and ultimate control, and I favor a reasonable representation of the government in the management. I entertain no fear of the introduction of politics or of any undesirable influences from a properly measured government representation.

## Equal Opportunity

I trust that all banks of the country possessing the requisite standards will be placed upon a footing of perfect equality of opportunity. Both the national system and the state system should be fairly recognized, leaving them eventually to coalesce if that shall prove to be their tendency. But such evolution cannot develop impartially if the banks of one system are given or permitted any advantages of opportunity over those of the other system. And I trust also that the new legislation will carefully and completely protect and assure the individuality and the independence of each bank, to the end that any tendency there may ever be toward a consolidation of the money or banking power of the nation shall be defeated.

It will always be possible, of course, to correct any features of the new law which may in practice prove to be unwise; so that while this law is sure to be enacted under conditions of unusual knowledge and authority it also will include, it is well to remember, the possibility of future amendment.

With the present prospects of this long-awaited reform encouraging us, it would be singularly unfortunate if this monetary question should by any chance become a party issue. And I sincerely hope it will not. The exceeding amount of consideration it has received from the people of the nation has been wholly non-partisan; and the Congress set its non-partisan seal upon it when the monetary commission was appointed. In commending the question to the favorable consideration of Congress, I speak for, and in the spirit of, the great number of my fellow citizens who without any thought of party or partisanship feel with remarkable earnestness that this reform is necessary to the interests of all the people.

There is now before Congress a bill, the purpose of which is to increase the efficiency and decrease the expense of the army. It contains four principal features: First, a consolidation of the general staff with the adjutant general's and inspector general's departments; second, a consolidation of the quartermaster's department with the subsistence and pay departments; third, the creation of an army service corps; and fourth, an extension of the enlistment period from three to five years.

## Economy to Result

With the establishment of an army service corps, as proposed in the bill, I am thoroughly in accord and am convinced that the establishment of such a corps will result in a material economy and a very great increase of efficiency in the army. It has repeatedly been recommended by me and my predecessors. I also believe that a consolidation of the staff corps can be made with a resulting increase in efficiency and economy, but not along the lines provided in the bill under consideration.

I am opposed to any plan the result of which would be to break up or interfere with the essential principles of the detail system in the staff corps established by the act of Feb. 2, 1901, and I am opposed to any plan the result of which would be to give to the officer selected as chief of staff or to any other member of the general staff corps greater permanency of office than he now has. Under the existing law neither the chief of staff nor any other member of the general staff corps can remain in office for a period of more than four years, and there must be an

interval of two years between successive tours of duty.

The bill referred to provides that certain persons shall become permanent members of the general staff corps, and that certain others are subject to re-detail without an interval of two years. Such provision is fraught with danger to the welfare of the army, and would practically nullify the main purpose of the law creating the general staff.

In making the consolidations no reduction should be made in the total number of officers of the army, of whom there are now too few to perform the duties imposed by law. I have in the past recommended an increase in the number of officers by 600 in order to provide sufficient officers to perform all classes of staff duty and to reduce the number of line officers detached from their commands. Congress at the last session increased the total number of officers by 200, but this is not enough. Promotion in the line of the army is too slow. Officers do not attain command rank at an age early enough properly to exercise it. It would be a mistake further to retard this already slow promotion by throwing back into the line of the army a number of high-ranking officers to be absorbed as is provided in the proposed plan of consolidation.

Another feature of the bill which I believe to be a mistake is the proposed increase in the term of enlistment from three to five years. I believe it would be better to enlist men for six years, release them at the end of three years from active service, and put them in reserve for the remaining three years. Reenlistments should be largely confined to the noncommissioned officers and other enlisted men in the skilled grades. This plan, by the payment of a comparatively small compensation during the three years of reserve, would keep a large body of men at the call of the government, trained and ready for service, and able to meet any exigency.

The army of the United States is in good condition. It showed itself able to meet an emergency in the successful mobilization of an army division of from 15,000 to 20,000 men, which took place along the border of Mexico during the recent disturbances in that country. The marvelous freedom from the ordinary camp diseases of typhoid fever and measles is referred to in the report of the secretary of war, and shows such an effectiveness in the sanitary regulations and treatment of the medical corps, and in the discipline of the army itself, as to invoke the highest commendation.

I beg to renew my recommendation of last year that the Congress appropriate for a memorial amphitheater at Arlington, Va., the funds required to construct it upon the plans already approved.

## Panama Canal

The very satisfactory progress made on the Panama canal last year has continued, and there is every reason to believe that the canal will be completed as early as the first of July, 1913, unless something unforeseen occurs. This is about 18 months before the time promised by the engineers.

We are now near enough to the completion of the canal to make it imperative necessary that legislation should be enacted to fix the method by which the canal shall be maintained and controlled and the zone governed. The fact is that today there is no statutory law by authority of which the President is maintaining the government of the zone. Such authority was given in an amendment to the Spooner act, which expired by the terms of its own limitation some years ago. Since that time the government has continued, under the advice of the attorney-general that in the absence of action by Congress, there is necessarily an implied authority on the part of the executive to maintain a government in a territory in which he has to see that the laws are executed. The fact that we have been able thus to get along during the important days of construction without legislation expressly formulating the government of the zone, or delegating the creation of it to the President, is not a reason for supposing that we may continue the same kind of a government after the construction is finished. The implied authority of the President to maintain a civil government in the zone may be derived from the mandatory direction given him in the original Spooner act, by which he was commanded to build the canal; but certainly, now that the canal is about to be completed and to be put under a permanent management, there ought to be specific statutory authority for its regulation and control and for the government of the zone, which we hold for the chief and main purpose of operating the canal.

I fully concur with the secretary of war that the problem is simply the management of a great public work, and not the government of a local republic; that every provision must be directed toward the successful maintenance of the canal as an avenue of commerce, and that all provisions for the government of those who live within the zone should be subordinate to the main purpose.

The zone is 40 miles long and 10 miles wide. Now, it has a population of 50,000 or 60,000, but as soon as the work of construction is completed, the towns which make up this population will be deserted, and only comparatively few natives will continue their residence there. The control of them ought to approximate a military government. One judge and two justices of the peace will be sufficient to attend to all the judicial and litigated business there is. With a few fundamental laws of Congress, the zone should be governed by the orders of the President, issued

through the war department, as it is today. Provisions can be made for the guaranties of life, liberty and property, but beyond those the government should be that of a military reservation, managed in connection with this great highway of trade.

## Supplies and Repairs

In my last annual message I discussed at length the reasons for the government's assuming the task of furnishing to all ships that use the canal, whether our own naval vessels or others, the supplies of coal and oil and other necessities with which they must be replenished either before or after passing through the canal, together with the dock facilities and repairs of every character. This it is thought wise to do through the government, because the government must establish for itself, for its own naval vessels, large depots and dry docks and warehouses, and these may easily be enlarged so as to secure to the world public using the canal reasonable prices and a certainty that there will be no discrimination between those who wish to avail themselves of such facilities.

I renew my recommendation with respect to the tolls of the canal that within limits, which shall seem wise to Congress, the power of fixing tolls be given to the President. In order to arrive at a proper conclusion, there must be some experimenting, and this cannot be done if Congress does not delegate the power to one who can act expeditiously.

I am very confident that the United States has the power to relieve from the payment of tolls any part of our shipping that Congress deems wise. We own the canal. It was our money that built it. We have the right to charge tolls for its use. Those tolls must be the same to every one; but when we are dealing with our own ships, the practice of many governments of subsidizing their own merchant vessels is so well established in general that a subsidy equal to the tolls, an equivalent remission of tolls, cannot be held to be a discrimination in the use of the canal. The practice in the Suez canal makes this clear. The experiment in tolls to be made by the President would doubtless disclose how great a burden of tolls the coastwise trade between the Atlantic and the Pacific coast could bear without preventing its usefulness in competition with the transcontinental railroads. One of the chief reasons for building the canal was to set up this competition and to bring the two shores closer together as a practical trade problem. It may be that the tolls will have to be wholly remitted. I do not think this is the best principle, because I believe that the cost of such a government work as the Panama canal ought to be imposed gradually but certainly upon the trade which it creates and makes possible. So far as we can, consistent with the development of the world's trade through the canal, and the benefit which it was intended to secure to the east and west coastwise trade, we ought to labor to secure from the canal tolls a sufficient amount ultimately to meet the debt which we have assumed and to pay the interest.

## Philippine Islands

In respect to the Philippines, I urgently join in the recommendation of the secretary of war that the act of Feb. 6, 1905, limiting the indebtedness that may be incurred by the Philippine government for the construction of public works, be increased from \$5,000,000 to \$15,000,000. The finances of that government are in excellent condition. The maximum sum mentioned is quite low as compared with the amount of indebtedness of other governments with similar resources, and the success which has attended the expenditure of the \$5,000,000 in the useful improvements of the harbors and other places in the islands justifies and requires additional expenditures for like purposes.

I also join in the recommendation that the legislature of the Philippine islands be authorized to provide for the naturalization of Filipinos and others who by the present law are treated as aliens, so as to enable them to become citizens of the Philippine islands.

Pending an investigation by Congress at its last session, through one of its committees, into the disposition of the friars' lands, Secretary Dickinson directed that the friars' lands should not be sold in excess of the limits fixed for the public lands until Congress should pass upon the subject or should have concluded its investigation. This order has been an obstruction to the disposition of the lands, and I expect to direct the secretary of war to return to the practice under the opinion of the attorney-general which will enable us to dispose of the lands much more promptly, and to prepare a sinking fund with which to meet the \$7,000,000 of bonds issued for the purchase of the lands. I have no doubt whatever that the attorney-general's construction was a proper one, and that it is in the interest of every one that the land shall be promptly disposed of. The danger of creating a monopoly of ownership in lands under the statutes as construed is nothing. There are only two tracts of 60,000 acres each unimproved and in remote provinces that are likely to be disposed of in bulk, and the rest of the lands are subject to the limitation that they shall be first offered to the present tenants and lessors who hold them in small tracts.

## Rivers and Harbors

The estimates for the river and harbor improvements reach \$32,000,000 for the coming year. I wish to urge that whenever a project has been adopted by Congress as one to be completed, the more money which can be economically expended in its construction in each year, the greater the ultimate economy. This has special application to the improvement of the Mississippi river and its large branches. It seems to me that an increase in the amount of money now being annually expended in the improvement of the Ohio river which has been formally adopted by Congress would be in the interest of the public. A similar change ought to be made during the present Congress, in the amount to be appropriated for the Missouri river. The engineers say that the cost of the improvement of the Missouri river from Kansas City to St. Louis, in order to secure six feet as a permanent channel, will reach \$20,000,000. There have been at least three recommendations from the chief of engineers that if the improvement be adopted, \$2,000,000 should be expended upon it annually. This particular improvement is especially entitled to the attention of Congress because a company has been organized in Kansas City with a capital of \$1,000,000, which has built steamers and barges and is actually using the river for transportation in order to show what can be done in the way of affecting rates between Kansas City and St. Louis, and in order to manifest their good faith and confidence in respect of the improvement. I urgently recommend that the appropriation for this improvement be increased from \$600,000, as recommended now in the completion of a contract, to \$2,000,000 annually, so that the work may be done in 10 years.

The project for a navigable waterway from Lake Michigan to the mouth of the Illinois river, and thence via the Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico, is one of national importance. In view of the work already accomplished by the sanitary district of Chicago, an agency of the state of Illinois, which has constructed the most difficult and costly stretch of this waterway and made it an asset of the nation, and in view of the fact that the people of Illinois have authorized the expenditure of \$20,000,000 to carry this waterway 62 miles farther to Utica, I feel that it is fitting that this work should be supplemented by the government, and that the expenditures recom-

mended by the special board of engineers on the waterway from Utica to the mouth of the Illinois river be made upon lines which while providing a waterway for the nation should otherwise benefit that state to the fullest extent. I recommend that the term of service of said special board of engineers be continued and that it be empowered to reopen the question of the treatment of the lower Illinois river, and to negotiate with a properly constituted commission representing the state of Illinois, and to agree upon a plan for the improvement of the lower Illinois river and upon the extent to which the United States may properly cooperate with the state of Illinois in securing the construction of a navigable waterway from Lockport to the mouth of the Illinois river in conjunction with the development of water power by that state between Lockport and Utica.

The report of the attorney-general shows that he has subjected to close examination accounts of the clerks of the federal courts; that he has found a good many which disclose irregularities or dishonesty; but that he has had considerable difficulty in securing an effective prosecution or removal of the clerks thus delinquent. I am certainly not unduly prejudiced against the federal courts, but the fact is that the long and confidential relations which grow out of the tenure for life on the part of the judge and the practical tenure for life on the part of the clerk are not calculated to secure the strictness of dealing by the judge with the clerk in respect to his fees and accounts which assures in the clerk's conduct a freedom from overcharges and carelessness. The relationship between the judge and the clerk makes it ungracious for members of the bar to complain of the clerk or for department examiners to make charges against him to be heard by the court, and an order of removal of a clerk and a judgment for the recovery of fees are in some cases reluctantly entered by the judge. For this reason I recommend an amendment to the law whereby the President shall be given power to remove the clerks for cause. This provision need not interfere with the right of the judge to appoint his clerk or to remove him.

In my last message I recommended to

Congress that it authorize the payment of the findings or judgments of the court of claims in the matter of the French spoliation cases. There has been no appropriation to pay these judgments since 1903. The findings and awards were obtained after a very bitter fight, the government succeeding in about 75 per cent of the cases. The amount of the awards ought, as a matter of good faith on the part of the government, to be paid.

The limitation of the liability of the master to his servant for personal injuries to such as are occasioned by his fault has been abandoned in most civilized countries and provision made whereby the employee injured in the course of his employment is compensated for his loss of working ability irrespective of negligence. The principle upon which such provision proceeds is that accidental injuries to workmen in modern industry, with its vast complexity and inherent dangers arising from complicated machinery and the use of the great forces of steam and electricity, should be regarded as risks of the industry and the loss borne in some equitable proportion by those who for their own profit engage therein. In recognition of this the last Congress authorized the appointment of a commission to investigate the subject of employers' liability and workmen's compensation and to report the result of their investigations, through the President, to Congress. This commission was appointed and has been at work, holding hearings, gathering data and considering the subject, and it is expected to be able to report by the first of the year, in accordance with the provisions of the law. It is hoped and expected that the commission will suggest legislation which will enable us to put in the place of the present wasteful and sometimes unjust system of employers' liability a plan of compensation which will afford some certain and definite relief to all employees who are injured in the course of their employment in those industries which are subject to the regulating power of Congress.

In promotion of the movement for the prevention of delay and unnecessary cost in litigation I am glad to say that the supreme court has taken steps to reform the present equity rules.

## BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

### WAKEFIELD

H. M. Warren Sons of Veterans Auxiliary elected these new officers last night: President, Miss Louise Young; vice-president, Mrs. Mariana Parks; chaplain, Mrs. Martha Kingman; guide, Miss Anna Draper; assistant guide, Mrs. Ida Smith; treasurer, Miss Blanche Cooper; inside guard, Miss Maude Arnold; outside guard, Mrs. Louise Flanders. Joint installation exercises with the Sons of Veterans camp will be held Jan. 4.

The Sunday school of the Union church has elected: Superintendent, Henry E. Anderson; assistant superintendent, G. Frank Nownes; treasurer, David MacQuarrie; secretary, Miss Ethel D. Hartley; executive committee, Mrs. Henry E. Anderson, Miss Emma Stearns, Miss Grace Clough.

### MEDFORD

Harry B. Leavitt, president of the board of aldermen, was unanimously re-nominated for the presidency of the incoming board at a caucus of the members held Wednesday night. City Messenger Michael A. Hermon and Edward W. Mitchell, clerk of committees, were re-nominated and will be elected at the meeting of the board Jan. 1.

The annual reunion of the class of 1909, Medford high school, will take place in the Medford armory tomorrow night. The committee consists of Fred J. Burrell, Miss Helen Mitchell, John Coulson, G. W. Kimball, Miss Dorothy Streeter, Miss Elizabeth Sise and Charles Kirkpatrick.

### STONEHAM

Members of the high school alumni association have formed a suborganization to raise a fund for scholarship purposes, and an entertainment in its interests will be given in the high school hall this evening by the Bates College Glee, Mandolin and Banjo Clubs, assisted by Mr. Davis, reader. The proceeds of the musicale recently given by the Woman's Club at the residence of Mrs. J. Alden Stockwell, amounting to \$25, have been turned over to the scholarship fund.

The Stoneham Choral Society is preparing to give a concert of sacred music next month at the vesper services of one of the local churches.

### EVERETT

Everett lodge, N. E. O. F., entertained Supremacy Warden David Sherwood and Grand Warden C. A. L. Hubbard and suites with a class initiation of 20 members in Arcanum hall Wednesday evening. A contest is to be decided by the office of clerk of committees between the present clerk, Frank M. Carpenter, and several candidates. Two who have announced their candidacy are former Alderman Peter J. McCarren and Councilman Nelson McQuarrie. Former Alderman Fred Beals is also mentioned as a possible candidate.

### NORWELL

Special services will be held at both the Universalist churches at West Norwell and the Unitarian church at Norwell Center next Sunday.

The work on the state highway from Queen Ann's corner at the Hingham line toward Assinippi is nearly completed.

### PITTSFIELD

The Colonial Theater Company has been organized with a capital stock of \$45,000 and has taken over the Colonial theater from Sullivan Brothers of North Adams. A committee of Daniel England, Luke J. Minahan and Joseph McAvane has been appointed to take charge of the theater temporarily, awaiting the incorporation of the company and the election of officers. City Clerk Alfred C. Daniels has been appointed temporary manager and after Feb. 1, at which time he will complete his duties as city clerk, he will become resident manager.

### PLYMOUTH

Sagamore encampment, I. O. O. F., has elected: Chief patriarch, George A. Tower; senior warden, Charles B. Howland; junior warden, Richmond B. Talbot; scribe, Fred D. Bartlett; treasurer, Albert T. Barnes; high priest, David F. Farrington; trustee for three years, Henry O. Whiting; representatives to grand encampment, Eleazar Davies, John T. Fischer and John F. Waters.

Mayflower lodge, I. O. O. F., will hold its annual election of officers next Tuesday evening.

### MELROSE

Melrose lodge, I. O. O. F., will work the second degree on a class of candidates from Malden and Security lodge of Stoneham at the local Odd Fellows hall tonight.

A concert was given last night at the Russell Club in Marshall hall with Miss Doris Melchert, violinist; Miss Frances Eldridge, 'cello; Miss Marie Almy, pianist; Myra Louise Eckhoff, Viola Van Orden, Alice Gertrude Coe and Dorothy Taggart Miller, vocalists, and Marion Chadwick Whiton, accompanist.

### NEWTON

The annual reception to members of the incoming city government is to be held in the aldermanic chamber of city hall on New Year's afternoon. Inaugural exercises are to be held on the afternoon of Jan. 8.

Gamma Sigma Club is to give a party at the Newton Club on the evening of Dec. 27. Matrons are to be Mrs. Charles D. Meserve, Mrs. Warren M. Staples and Mrs. Henry C. French.

### MALDEN

Harry C. Bacon, captain of company L, fifth regiment, has appointed two new corporals, Garrett F. Burns of Melrose and David E. Hullberg of Malden.

Invitations will be sent out this week by Mayor-elect George L. Farrell to the members of the new board of aldermen to a dinner to be tendered by the mayor at the Boston City Club. The date of the dinner has not been decided.

### READING

A reunion and dinner to be held Friday evening, Dec. 29, is being planned by the classes of 1906 and 1909 of the high school and the joint committee of arrangements comprises Dean Peabody, Harry Parker, Lowell Hanson, Harlan Eames, Miss Marion Flint and Miss Myrtle Wells.

### HOLBROOK

Alonso Hooker entertained the members of the Pastime Club at his home on Belcher street, Wednesday evening.

### PEMBROKE

The committee chosen by the town to arrange for the celebration of the two hundredth anniversary of the town have decided to hold the celebration in August. A week will be devoted to the celebration and the committee is now arranging for speakers and entertainment.

The Joseph E. Simmons post and W. R. C. and the Capt. Charles G. Clark camp, Sons of Veterans, have voted to hold a triple installation of its newly elected officers next month.

### EAST BRIDGEWATER

The Young People's League of the New Jerusalem church at Elmwood is to unite with the leagues in Brockton, Bridgewater and Abington in holding a series of union socials in the various towns during the winter season.

The senior class of the East Bridgewater high school has already netted over \$100 towards its proposed trip to Washington next March.

### BRIDGEWATER

The annual sale and supper of Bridge-water W. R. C. was held in their hall yesterday afternoon and evening. The fancy table was in charge of the past presidents of the corps, and the other members of the organization presided at the other tables.

### MIDDLEBORO

The Y. P. S. C. E. of the Congregational church has elected: President, Mrs. Ingles Maplebeck; vice-president, Harold I. Moore; secretary, Miss Florence J. Shaw; assistant secretary, Miss Ruth Gordon; treasurer, Miss Bessie W. Sherman.

### WHITMAN

Whitman lodge of Masons will entertain the women at their annual ladies' night this evening at Masonic hall.

The Elm Club will hold a party this evening in the banquet hall at the town hall building.

### BROCKTON

The Women's Auxiliary of the Y. M. C. A. is planning to serve a dinner for homeless men Monday.

Damocles lodge, Knights of Pythias, will hold its annual election of officers at Pythian hall next Tuesday evening.

### WATERTOWN

"European Squares and Waterfronts" was the subject of a lecture given by Frank A. Bourne before members of the Unitarian Club Wednesday evening.

### ELKS HONOR EDWARD C. CARR

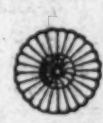
Edward C. Carr was given a watch charm in the shape of a diamond elk's tooth at a banquet Wednesday evening in the Elks' clubhouse, as a testimonial from the officers of the lodge and of the Memorial day committee of which he was chairman last spring.

### S. P. C. A. REPORTS HEARD

At a meeting of the directors of the Massachusetts S. P. C. A. Wednesday, President Rowley reported that during the past month 5386 animals have been examined; 15 prosecutions made with 14 convictions; 120 horses taken from work, and 132 horses humanely slain.



## Real Estate Market News



## T Wharf Activities



## Sailings

## REAL ESTATE NEWS

## WEST END CONVEYANCES

Laurence Minot and J. Henry Russell, trustees, have conveyed two valuable parcels at Charles and Branch streets, ward 11, to Mary C. Briggs. The property is near Beacon street, being numbered 13, 15 and 17 Charles street. It embraces two four-story brick buildings containing stores and apartments assessed for \$13,700 and 3950 square feet of land assessed for \$33,300, making a total assessment of \$47,000. Codman & Street, 15 State street, were the brokers in the transaction.

## SOUTH END SALES

The Massachusetts Woman's Christian Temperance Union has taken title to a four-story, well fronted, brick residence fronting the park at 541 Massachusetts avenue, between Columbus and Shawmut avenues. The lot extends to Northampton street and contains 2500 square feet. The improvements are taxed on a value of \$5400 and the land \$5000 additional. Samuel Rosenthal conveyed title through James Rogan.

Mary F. Faxon and another have sold to Harris Wolfe a 3 1/2-story brick dwelling at 43 Union Park, near Tremont street, South End, assessed for \$8200. Of this amount \$700 is carried on 1640 square feet of land.

## ROXBURY TRANSACTIONS

A large block of land on Hutchings street, in the Elm Hill district of Roxbury, has just been sold by Elizabeth A. Williams and others to the Hutchings Street Trust. This land has a total area of 80,485 square feet and is assessed on a valuation of \$25,800. The Hutchings Street Trust buys on private terms, for improvement. Edward H. Eldridge & Co., Devonshire building, were the brokers in the transaction.

James H. Brennan, 31 State street, has sold for George M. Preston a three apartment frame dwelling house, 80 Bromley street, for Sarah Shore. Lot contains 3104 square feet. Total assessed valuation \$3300. Price and terms private.

Max Shapiro is the new owner of an improved property at 21 Levey street, near Dixon street, Roxbury. Nadie Seidman made the deal. The total tax value is \$5900, of which the 3000 square feet of land carries \$900.

Final papers have been placed on record in the purchase by Ida Duffie from A. Augusta Robinson of 5000 square feet of vacant land fronting on Colberg avenue and Reskame street, West Roxbury. The assessed value is \$3000.

Celia Lavinsky and another have purchased from Frederick L. Duncanson 13,325 square feet of land fronting on Raymond and Athol streets, Brighton. It is assessed for taxes on \$3800.

## DORCHESTER DEALS

Henderson & Ross report the sale of lots 10 and 11 containing 9652 square feet of land on the northerly side of Stockton street, Dorchester, for Henry P. Nawn. The buyer, Charles C. Ryder, will improve with the erection of two three-apartment houses. The land is assessed at the rate of 25c per square foot.

Through the office of Louis A. Ginsburg, Kimball building, the ninth house belonging to the Ashmont & Adams Real Estate Trust at 394 Ashmont street, Dorchester, containing 4625 square feet of land with a new two-apartment house with all improvements, has been conveyed to Helen W. Edwards, who buys for investment. The price paid was \$7000.

## WINTHROP ESTATE SOLD

Fred A. Horn, jeweler on Washington street, has sold his handsome residence corner of Grover and Temple avenues, Winthrop Highlands. The house is a large modern frame building, surrounded by 8200 square feet of land, affording a splendid view of the harbor and surrounding landscape. The assessed valuation of \$9000 includes \$4200 on the land, but it is understood Frederick E. Dewes, who purchased for occupancy, paid more than the assessed value.

One of the most interesting deals put through in the New York realty market yesterday was in the Cathedral parkway district. It involved \$2,000,000 and affected the big Hendrick Hudson apartment house, which occupies the entire block on Riverside drive from Cathedral parkway to One Hundred and Eleventh street. It was bought by the American Real Estate Company. The seller was the Hendrick Hudson Company, which is the corporation name of George F. Johnson and Alexander Kahn.

The house is 206 feet on Riverside drive, 120 feet on Cathedral parkway and 135 feet on One Hundred and Eleventh street. It is eight stories high, of modern fireproof construction, containing 72 apartments in all, nine to a floor. It is of Spanish renaissance architecture and with its solid block frontage on Riverside drive and outlook over the Hudson river presents a commanding appearance.

Three years ago the American Real Estate Company purchased the Hendrick Hudson Annex, immediately adjoining the Hendrick Hudson to the east, at the corner of Broadway and Cathedral parkway. The American Real Estate Company gives in exchange as part payment for the Hendrick Hudson certain vacant parcels from its holdings at Two Hundred and Twenty-fifth street and Adrian avenue and Jacobus Avenue, Manhattan, and two vacant parcels on Fox street south of Westchester avenue in the Bronx. Mark Rafalsky & Co. acted as brokers in the transaction.

The site of the Hendrick Hudson was acquired five years ago by the Johnson-Kahn company. The building was designed by Rouse & Goldstone and according to their estimate cost about \$1,000,000 to build. The operation was partly financed by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, which advanced \$875,000 to the company on the operation.

## SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS

The following list of property comprises the latest recorded transfers taken from the official report of the Real Estate Exchange:

## BOSTON (City Proper)

Mary F. Faxon et al. to Harris Wolfe, Union pk.; q. 81.  
Bryant Real Estate Trust to Mary C. Briggs, Charles and Branch sts.; d. 81.  
Frank C. Paine et al. to Mary C. Briggs, Charles and Branch sts.; q. 81.  
Howard L. Allen to George H. Thwing, Barnet st.; d. 850.  
Samuel Rosenthal to James Rogan, Mass. ave. and Northampton st.; q. 81.  
James Rogan to Mass. Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Mass. ave. and Northampton st.; w. 81.

## SOUTH BOSTON

Nora Trevelyan et al. to Julia A. Rosenlehn, Jenkins st.; q. 81.  
Paula O. Squares to Della Lee, Eighth and M sts.; q. 81.  
Howard L. Allen to Alexander Campbell, H. st.; q. 81.  
South Boston Savings Bank, mortgage, to David A. Gavagan, H. st.; d. 8285.

## EAST BOSTON

William R. McKel to Annie Gottlieb, Hooten et.; q. 81.

## ROXBURY

Johanna J. Rowles, gdn., to Ira W. Shapiro, Columbus ave. and Coventry st.; d. 81.  
Same et al. to same, Columbus ave. and Coventry st.; q. 81.  
Ira W. Shapiro, Columbus ave. and Coventry st.; q. 81.  
George M. Preston to Sarah Shore, Bromley st.; q. 81.  
Ellen S. Eldridge et al. to Walter S. Littlefield et al., Hutchings st. Trust, Hutchings st. and Humboldt ave.; 2 pieces; q. 81.

## DORCHESTER

Sadie Seidman to Max Shapiro, Leroy st.; q. 81.  
Louis Schultz, Jr., to Jennie Rush, Fabry st.; q. 81.  
William Hantman et al. to Edgar W. Childs, Burritt st.; 4 lots; d. 8100.  
Ashmont & Adams Real Estate Trust to Maurice I. Hind, Ashmont st.; d. 81.  
Maurice I. Hind to Helen W. Edwards, same; q. 81.  
Phyllis Smith to Rowland C. F. Swinland, Newport st.; q. 81.  
Rowland C. F. Swinland to Patrick Keeler, same; q. 81.  
Celia Lavinsky to Frederick L. Duncanson, Fallow st.; q. 81.  
Frederick L. Duncanson to Celia Lavinsky et al., Raymond and Athol sts.; q. 81.  
Theodore H. Munroe to John R. Waters, Champney st.; w. 81.

## WEST ROXBURY

A. Augusta Robinson to Ida Duffie, Colberg ave. and Reskame st.; q. 81.

## BRIGHTON

Henry D. Wiggin to William J. Hoppe, Commonwealth ave. and Spofford rd.; q. 81.  
William J. Hoppe to Henry D. Wiggin, same; q. 81.  
Frederick L. Duncanson to Celia Lavinsky et al., Raymond and Athol sts.; q. 81.  
Theodore H. Munroe to John R. Waters, Champney st.; w. 81.

## WINTHROP

William S. Matthews to Emma M. Tibbets, Fremont st.; q. 81.

## EAST BOSTON

East Boston Co. to George T. Rendle, Conder and Gleneden sts. and Chelsea river; w. 81.

## BUILDING NOTICES

Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given:

Weld st., 283, ward 23; John N. McLeod; wood dwelling.  
Edgewater drive, 29, ward 24; Joseph Celli; wood toolhouse.  
Malta st., 29, ward 24; William G. Crick; shank, C. A. & F. N. Russell; wood dwelling.  
Cotton st., 27, ward 6; J. Henry Russell, tr.; alter store and offices.  
Prince st., 20, ward 6; G. La Marca, John A. Hasty; alter store and tenements.  
Bedford st., 114-128, ward 7; Bedford Building Trust; alter stores and offices.  
Atlantic ave., 2nd ward 7; Terminal Hotel Trust, A. H. Bowditch; alter hotel.  
Wendell st., 17, ward 16; H. H. Rogers; alter dwelling.  
Huntington ave., Amer. League B. R. grounds, ward 10; Thos. A. Elston & Co.; t. d. sewer and grand stand.

## CHICAGO REAL ESTATE

CHICAGO—Last week's real estate and building transactions comprised transfers aggregating \$2,258,444, compared with \$2,136,273 corresponding week a year ago; permits of \$1,848,500, compared with \$2,327,400; mortgages of \$3,051,300, compared with \$2,561,897.

## SALVATION ARMY

## WILL FEED 12,000

Twelve thousand dinners in 1400 baskets of food will be distributed by the Salvation Army in the People's Palace in Washington street, on Dec. 25. Contracts have been made with Boston wholesale dealers for the food.

The expense of feeding 12,000 people and giving toys to from 4000 to 5000 children is large and will amount to \$6500 or \$7000. The Salvation Army has a large corps of workers finding worthy families.

## OFFICERS ELECTED

## BY EASTERN STAR

READING, Mass.—Priscilla chapter, order of Eastern Star, elected Mrs. L. Mildred Foote as worthy matron succeeding Mrs. Ursula Bancroft at a meeting Wednesday night. Other officers chosen were worth patron, Homer Morrison; associate matron, Mrs. Evelyn Tibbets; secretary, Mrs. Susan R. Tuttle; treasurer, Mrs. Mary L. Nesmith; conductor, Mrs. Christine M. Cox; associate conductress, Miss Edna Ellison and trustee, Edgar O. Dewey.

## CAMBRIDGE SURE TO GET NEW TECH PLANT SAYS MAYOR BARRY

J. Edward Barry, mayor of Cambridge, is sure that the Massachusetts Institute of Technology's new buildings will be located on the plot chosen at the end of Harvard bridge. The discussions about paying for a new roadway are only delaying the final favorable decision, not preventing it, he said. This feeling was general in Cambridge.

David J. Nelligan, member of the Cambridge park commission, said today: "We are heartily in favor of the institute coming to Cambridge, but we feel that it should bear the expense of changing the position and condition of the streets in the vicinity, work occasioned by the institute coming here."

E. W. Quinn, superintendent of streets, said: "We will need all of the \$10,000 which the institute allows for the laying out of Ames street. We will not be able to use any of this amount to aid in laying out a 40-foot roadway along the river front. That work, the park commissioners say, will cost about \$7000 and this must be paid."

"The 30-foot roadway along the river front and contiguous to the Technology property which has been laid out for automobile purposes will be given up to heavy teaming. The 40-foot roadway will be laid out to accommodate automobiles and light driving."

David Mullen of the park commission said:

"We feel that after the city has given to Tech more than 400,000 square feet of land, land that would cost a good deal more than \$10,000, that the institute should bear the expense of laying out the streets in the vicinity. We have already made many concessions, but we do not believe in going too far."

Alderman Robert O'Neill, member of committee on highways, declared that the order providing for the vacating of Amherst street would have been passed at the committee meeting Monday night had not the park commissioners said they wanted \$7000 with which to lay out the 40-foot roadway along the river front because of the necessity of using the 30-foot roadway for heavy teaming.

"At that time," Mr. O'Neill said, "we were determined to have the question go over to our next meeting, a week from Thursday night, but since that we have arranged for a meeting Friday night at which Mr. Moss, a trustee of the institute, and Henry W. Beal, counsel for the present owners of the proposed Technology site, and William M. Wadden, chairman of the park commissioners, will be asked to speak."

"It is believed that final action will be taken Friday evening so far as the committee is concerned and that the question will go into the city council next Tuesday evening."

"All the members of the committee are in favor of Technology coming to Cambridge. The only hitch comes from the added expense of the riverbank roadway."

## WORLD TOURIST TALKS ON PEACE TO PRESS SOCIETY

At a meeting of the New England Women's Press Association in the Hotel Vendome Wednesday afternoon, W. Jennings Davis, now on his fifth world tour, spoke on "Peace" and Rabbi Charles Fleischer on "Sunday Commons". The president, Mrs. Ida May Pierce of Revere, welcomed the members and Miss Bessie E. G. Brainard of Cambridge was in charge of the program. A song recital was given by Miss Clara Bartheaux, accompanied by Ernest W. Harrison.

Mr. Davis extolled the work of President Taft in urging arbitration treaties with Great Britain and France. Should these treaties be effected, he said, the name of the President would go down in world history in connection with an important step in the progress of peace, he felt sure that similar treaties would be urged with other countries.

The part of the women in securing such measures, Mr. Davis declared, was by no means small, and thought it might be through the indirect channel of their influence with men, this method, he thought, was better than the direct one of the vote.

Mr. Davis said reciprocity with Canada was sure to come since the Canadians are beginning to realize that the Americans have no idea of annexing Canada. Miss Susan Thayer, in charge of refreshments, was assisted by Mrs. Edward Harold Crosby, Mme. Corutti, Mrs. Frank W. Gaskill, Mrs. Marie A. Moore and Mrs. Alice Fessenden Peterson.

## PHOTOS TO SHOW CHINESE SCENERY

A unique exhibition will be given at Horticultural hall next week, consisting of 400 photographs illustrating the vegetation and scenery of western China. They were made by E. B. Wilson, in charge of the Arnold Arboretum botanical expedition to China in 1910. The pictures, while intended principally to illustrate the trees, shrubs and flowers of that region, have additional interest in presenting many views of the landscape of that country.

The exhibition, which is free, will be open from Dec. 26 to 30, from 10 a. m. to 6 p. m., and on Dec. 31, from 2 to 6 p. m.

## SHIPPING NEWS

Drafted from the Liverpool-Australia service to relieve the congestion of freight at American ports for Australia, the White Star liner Bovic, Captain Kearney, arrived here today on her maiden trip to Boston. She sailed from Liverpool Dec. 2, and from New York Wednesday morning. The recent strike that tied up most of the transatlantic lines caused enormous amounts of freight to accumulate at New York and Boston for Australia, which is usually sent by way of Liverpool. The large steamers were unable to take away the cargo in time, so the Bovic came on this trip to pick up what was possible. The Georgic recently arrived for the same purpose, only she came from the New Zealand service.

John R. Neal, president of the New England Fish Exchange and also president of the Bay State Fisheries Company, said today that indications point to the completion of the foundation of the new fish pier in South Boston by July 1, as called for by the contract. Sixty per cent of the work was completed Nov. 1, he said. After the foundation is complete, the dredging and building of sheds will have to be done.

The swift turbine steamer Governor Cobb, which plied between this port and St. John, N. B., during the past summer, will sail tomorrow for Knight's Key, Fla. The vessel has been chartered to run for four months between Boston and Havana in the freight and passenger trade.

The steamer J. O. Ellison has been chartered by the Harper Transportation Company to carry coal and tow barges between Newport News and this port. The vessel left yesterday towing the barge Salem.

Engaged today in discharging 1020 tons of coal at Chelsea, is the barge Henry Clay, which was towed here last night by the tug Valley Forge.

The British schooner John Harvey, Captain Hurley, is today taking on a general cargo at Mystic docks for Newfoundland. The vessel, which arrived here yesterday from Gloucester, was formerly a two-master, engaged in the Grand Banks fishing industry. She has been altered to a three master, and will be used as a freight and packet boat.

Fish was plentiful on T wharf today. Steak cod sold to dealers per hundredweight for \$6.25, market cod \$4.25, haddock \$4.75, pollock \$3.25, large hake \$4. medium hake \$2.75 and cusk \$3. The fleet of arrivals follows: Flaviola 7500 pounds, Annie & Jennie 2900, Elizabeth W. Numan 8000, Benjamin A. Smith 60,500, Rose Standish 7000, Edith Silvera 5000, Harriet 10,000, Mary De Costa 10,600, Evelyn M. Thompson 11,000, James & Esther 13,000, Emily Sears 17,500, Blanche F. Irving 5800, N. A. Rowe 8500, Marguerite 9000, Terranova 10,300, Mary P. Goulart 7000, Walter P. Goulart 5600, Matthew S. Greer 10,000, sloop Gordon 10,000, and the Thomas S. Jordana 37,000 and 500 of halibut.

## PORT OF BOSTON

## Arrived

Str Bovic (Br.), Kearney, Liverpool via New York.

Str Newton, Abbott, Baltimore.

Str Melrose, Frostad, Baltimore.

Str Carolyn, O'Leary, Boca Grande, Fla.

Str Camden, Clarke, Portland, Me.

Str City of Gloucester, Linneken, Gloucester, Mass.

Tug Nottingham, Quinn, Port Johnson, tow bgs C R R of N J Nos 7 and 5.

Tug Western, Lennan, Guttenberg, tow bgs Pilgrim, Liberty and Cadonia.

Tug Honey Brook, Bennett, Port Johnson, tow bgs C R R of N J Nos 1, 8 and 15.

Tug Lehigh, McGoldrick, Perth Amboy, tow bgs Bangor, Blue Bird and Eckley.

Tug Paoli, McGoldrick, South Amboy, tow bgs Haverford, Shamokin and Wayne.

Tug Charles T. Gallagher, Guilmet, Portsmouth, tow bgs Bessie and Alice.

Tug Daniel Willard, Fitzgerald, Edgewater, tow bgs Rondout, Troy and Binghamton.

Tug Scranton, Brophy, Hoboken, tow bgs Request and Tolyhanna.

Tug North America, Nelson, tow bgs Scranton, Albany and Weehawken.

Tug Piedmont, Hudgins, Baltimore, tow bgs Nos 9, 19 and 25.

Tug Honey Brook, Port Johnson tow bgs C. R. R. of N. J. numbers 2, 3 and 14.

Tugs Western, tow bgs Metacomet, Forest Belle and Sidney, New York; Gettysburg, Philadelphia tow bgs Bear Ridge and Buck Ridge.

Sch William Booth, Emmons, Stonington, Me.

## Sailed

Str Everett, Baltimore; sch Omaha, Rockland, for Seitate; Ella F. Crowell, Belfast; strs H. M. Whitney, New York; Ontario, Norfolk; Persian, Philadelphia; sch Harwood Palmer, Hampton Roads.

Tug Richmond, Pierce, Newport News, tow bgs Mary B. Mitchell, Norfolk.

Tug Plymouth, Hansen, Port Johnson, tow bgs C. R. R. of N. J. Nos. 6 and 10.

Tug Watuppa, Hammond, Elizabethport, tow bgs Coalade and Panther Creek.

Tug Lackawanna, Lewis, Hoboken towg Shickshinny, Avondale and Ampere.

## NEW YORK ARRIVALS

Str Philadelphia, Southampton, Cherbourg and Queenstown; El Monte, Boston; Curlyba, Banex; Lamington, Buenos Aires, etc., via Boston; Minas

Geraes, Rio Janeiro via Santos; Bermudian, Bermuda.  
Strs Santiago, Tampico and Havana; City of Everett, Philadelphia; Metapan, Santa Marta, Panama and Kingston; Welsh Prince, Japan and China via Boston; Byron, Rio Janeiro via Barbados.

## WESTERN BAY STATE TOWNS IN CAMPAIGN FOR TROLLEY SERVICE

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Seventy-seven representatives of 14 towns in western Massachusetts, who gathered in the Board of Trade rooms here Wednesday, have organized a general working committee, with authority to engage counsel, and various subcommittees to work for legislation next year which will result in the building of about 70 miles of trolley track in this part of the state. The men already have petitioned the Legislature for an amendment to the existing act allowing the Berkshire street railway to build a line from Huntington to East Lee, in order that the route may go through Blandford and open up country that now has no means of transportation, and also to provide for the construction of a line from Feeding Hills to Granville and another from Huntington to Cummington.

It was voted that each of the towns will call special town meetings to make official the actions of the subcommittees from each town, and that each town send an official committee to attend the hearings before the legislative committees having the bills before them. Five-minute speeches were given by men from the different towns. The coming of the trolley to these hill towns means a great deal to them, and the residents are not neglecting any opportunities to push the movement.

The general committee which will conduct the campaign is made up as follows: Springfield, T. W. Leete, E. W. Otley, C. P. Chase, H. A. Moses, E. H. Brewster, W. H. Dexter and Charles H. Tenney; Blandford, Enos W. Boice; Cummington, A. V. Stevens; Feeding Hills, J. W. Hastings; Granville, Joseph Welch; Lee, C. N. Durant; Lithia, G. W. L. Barrus; Otis, J. E. Merritt; Plainfield, L. A. White; Russell, E. D. Parks; Southwick, Herbert L. Miller; Westfield, Percy L. Hall; West Chesterfield, the Rev. M. F. Anderson; Northampton, H. G. Hodskins; Southampton, H. O. Strong; Worthington, the Rev. John D. Willard; Huntington, E. A. Allen; Montgomery, David Allen. Towns which were not represented at the meeting will name members of the general committee to act with those already appointed.

## PUBLIC OPINION AND REFERENDUM BILLS ARE FILED

A bill providing for amendment of the state constitution to allow the initiative and referendum in Massachusetts was filed at the State House today by Representative Haines of Medford. The petitioner for the bill is Henry Sterling, the labor leader, who presents the measure through Representative Haines on behalf of the state branch of the American Federation of Labor.

The measure is similar to those which have come before the Legislature annually since 1899. Representative Haines also filed for the same petitioner a "right of instructions," or public opinion bill.

## ADMIRAL MERRY VISITS RANGER

Rear-Admiral John F. Merry, U. S. N., retired, new chairman of the Massachusetts nautical training school commission, paid his first visit to the school ship Ranger at her winter quarters at the North End park today. With him were the other two members of the commission, John Read and Capt. M. E. McKay and also Secretary Dimick. Mr. Merry succeeded the late Rear Admiral George F. F. Wyde.

The commissioners inspected the ship and observed the 100 odd cadets at their work. In honor of their visit, evergreen trees and wreaths decorated the ship from stem to stern.

## ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC SAILINGS

This schedule is compiled from advance lists, and is subject to change without notice.

Transatlantic Sailings		
EASTBOUND		
Main, for Bremen	Dec. 21	
La Provence, for Havre	Dec. 21	
Pres. Lincoln, for Hamburg	Dec. 21	
Philadelphia, for Southampton	Dec. 21	
Minneapolis, for London	Dec. 21	
California, for Glasgow	Dec. 21	
Caroline, for Havre	Dec. 21	
Rochambeau, for Havre	Dec. 21	
Kronland, for Dover-Antwerp	Dec. 21	
Olympic, for Southampton	Dec. 21	
Lusitania, for Liverpool	Dec. 21	
Princess Irene, for Bremen	Dec. 21	
Celtic, for Liverpool	Dec. 21	
P. di Piemonte, for Naples-Genoa	Dec. 21	
Savoy, for Havre	Dec. 21	
President Grant, for Hamburg	Dec. 21	
Hellig Olav, for Copenhagen	Dec. 21	
Madonna, for Naples	Dec. 21	
Olympic, for Southampton	Dec. 21	
Mesaba, for London	Dec. 21	
Sailings from Boston		
Norfolkian, for Glasgow	Dec. 21	
Bohemian, for Boston	Dec. 21	
Saxonia, for Liverpool	Dec. 21	
Winifredian, for Liverpool	Dec. 21	
Sailings from Philadelphia		
Manitou, for Antwerp	Dec. 21	
"Southwest, for Liverpool	Dec. 21	
Sailings from Portland		
Corinthian, for Glasgow	Dec. 21	
Sailings from Halifax		
Royal Edward, for Bristol	Dec. 21	
Sailings from St. John		
Empress of Britain, for Liverpool	Dec. 21	
WESTBOUND		
Sailings from Liverpool		
Arabie, for New York	Dec. 21	
Levanian, for Boston	Dec. 21	
Campania, for New York	Dec. 21	
Baltic, for New York	Dec. 21	
Empress of Ireland, for St. John	Dec. 21	
Mauretania, for New York	Dec. 21	
Sailings from Southampton		
St. Paul, for New York	Dec. 21	
New York, for New York	Dec. 21	
Bluebird, for New York	Dec. 21	
Necker, for New York	Dec. 21	
Sailings from Antwerp		
Vaderland, for New York	Dec. 21	

## FOREIGN MAIL DESPATCHES FOR WEEK ENDING DEC. 23



## TETRAZZINI AS LUCIA

Mme. Tetrazzini made her first appearance at the Boston opera house Wednesday night in Donizetti's opera "Lucia." The audience had all the enthusiasm that is usual on the occasion of a sold-out house and a little more. It was probably the most brilliant singing event in the history of the house, for it plainly went off with more acclaim than the Melba night of last year and can be compared only with the Italian prima donna's appearances at the Boston theater three seasons ago, when Oscar Hammerstein first brought her to the city.

The same Edgar, Mr. Constantino, and the same Ashton, Mr. Polese, that used to assist Mme. Tetrazzini at the Manhattan opera house of short but epoch-making career appeared in Mr. Russell's presentation of the popular old work. The Italian conductor, Mr. Moranzoni, gave the singing and playing a rhythmic course that suited the florid lines and the refined, classic scoring of the accompanying music. The cast was as follows:

Lucy.....Mme. Tetrazzini  
Alice.....Mme. Morella  
Edgar.....Mr. Constantino  
Ashton.....Mr. Polese  
Raymond.....Mr. Silli  
Arthur.....Mr. Giaccone  
Norman.....Mr. Diaz

Tetrazzini blocked the roads to the opera house. The musical public will make its greatest rush of the season to hear the conservative lyric note sounded. One strain of the florid music wherewith early nineteenth century Italy garlanded itself remains vital and one artist remains who can bring its beauty to realization. With astonishing readiness a city priding itself on its ability to take a forward step in art can retreat to the starting point and declare that to be the goal. Bostonians are indubitably on the unprogressive side of the opera question; for see how they turn out when their opera stage becomes the stage of their grandfathers. See how they turn out when a soprano appears who can line with nice skill all the curves and angles of Donizetti's vocal geometry. See how they pack in to hear Lucy give the "No!" to every theory a generation of verists has labored to make current.

They admit the charge of unprogressiveness. But why, they ask, does this old-fashioned piece, with the machinery of its plot all out in sight, with stage action halting every minute for a melodic period to fill out in obedience to the rules of an artificial rhetoric, with the characters explaining in bombastic recitative what they once did or what they are going to do, why does this artificially contrived drama affect us just as powerfully as your pieces of the truth-to-life stamp that you call progressive?

Argument can do nothing with that query. According to modern notions "Lucia" is inelastic, even clumsy, in dramatic structure, ineffective in its illusion, at times naive to the last degree in its recourse to the field singers. And still when the moment of the sextet arrives everybody is conscious of having been led to a point which for dramatic interest and veritable appeal has no equal elsewhere in opera.

"Lucia," when sung up to the first demand, calls for six artists of the highest purity of tone; for two, and better three, of the most finished style of delivery, and for one artist able to cope with vocal line the most florid that Italian music-weaver wrought into permanency. The one singer was in the picture of Wednesday night. The two were also there; the three were there, if we make a concession or two on the point of style; the six could not be assembled from the director's present resources without, it is to be supposed, some prejudice to other pictures preparing in the rehearsal studio. In the grand duets of "Lucia" it was necessary that the renowned soprano have the best of assistants. She had them in Mr. Constantino and Mr. Polese.

It is to the applause of Mr. Polese that he can give just the touch this old school opera needs to make it pass off in its early expository scenes to the satisfaction of a modern audience. Without attempting to fill in Donizetti's outlines with strokes foreign to the purport of the picture, he maintains an unbroken dramatic effect. The baritone's singing is not always in the legato manner, but his acting is. He draws the portrait of Lucy's brother with exactly the weight of hand required. Ashton, whatever the praise of it is worth, is one of his best evocations.

With conviction similar to Mr. Polese's, and to a like good result, Mr. Constantino entered into the character of Edgar. Mr. Constantino is no longer the repressed tenor he was when he appeared in this role as a Manhattan opera artist three seasons ago; and he is no longer the irrepressible stage-center tenor who claimed the hand-clapping of the first year Boston opera audiences for his reading of Edgar's lines. He is an artist of the new school, and not even Mme. Tetrazzini's successful disregard of illusion will tempt him for a moment out of his character. He delivered the dramatic Donizetti recitatives with a beauty of tone and with a nobility of declamation that no one but an artist conscientious to do justice to every point of the old music, would have bestowed on them. Mr. Constantino lent to his scenes with Mme. Tetrazzini his best enthusiasm as an actor and his most brilliant vocal colorings besides. He even persuaded the soprano to do some acting herself in the duet of the first farewell. The fountain in that evening garden tinkled an accompaniment to something that was very like a love scene.

Mme. Tetrazzini, the actress, could not make the Boston public forget the Lucy of the first two years of its opera, Mme. Lipkowska. But of course Mme. Tetrazzini

## Singer of Role of Edgar Added to Brilliance of First Tetrazzini Night



(Copyright by Mishkin, New York)  
FLORENCIO CONSTANTINO

zini, the vocal executant, made it forget everybody else. Her voice did not take on its best coloring until after the aria of the garden. Its upper flute tones and its low clarinet tones showed their richest in the duets with the tenor and the baritone. Just before the sextet it began to show some reluctance of execution. That might have been laid to Lucy's dislike of signing the contract with Arthur. Mr. Giaccone, the impersonator of this dangle of bonnet and plume, was of small vocal encouragement to her, and Mr. Polese just then had to use the blacker tints of his voice to give the idea of a gruff brother. All turned for the good on Edgar's sudden arrival from France, and Mr. Constantino could brighten up the musical situation.

In the sextet, which was more like a double trio, owing to the vast difference between tone qualities of principals and secondary participants, Mme. Tetrazzini's voice soared on strong wing. The grand aria of the third act was a struggle of sunny disposition against halting technique, and sunny disposition won. The high notes at the close of the principal section could just as well as not have been taken in the lower octave; but the singer was not for compromise. So part of the time Lucy, and part of the time Violetta, she sang the scene through to great acclaim. A flower tossed to Mr. Moranzoni, to make him an envious Don Jose, and a "Thank you very much!" expressed the soprano's delight in the after-curtain applause.

The repertory for the fifth week at the Boston opera house is as follows: Tuesday, Dec. 26, "Pagliacci"; Carmen Melis, Giovanni Zenatello, Giovanni Polese, Ernesto Giaccone, Gaston Barreau; conductor, Roberto Moranzoni; followed by Leo Delibes' ballet, "Coppelia"; Dolores Galli, Maria Paporello, Grace Parker, Ettore Bottazzini, Attilio Pulcin; conductor, Wallace Goodrich.

Wednesday, Dec. 27, "Carmen"; Maria Gay, Bernice Fisher, M. L. Martini, Florence DeCourcy, Giovanni Zenatello, Jose Mardones; conductor, Andre Caplet.

Friday, Dec. 29, "Aida"; Carmen Melis, Maria Gay, Giovanni Zenatello, Giovanni Polese, Jose Mardones, A. Silli, Ernesto Giaccone; conductor, Arnaldo Colli.

Saturday matinee, Dec. 30, "Cavalleria Rusticana"; Maria Gay, Elvira Leveroni, Giuseppe Gaudenzi, Rodolfo Fornari, Florence DeCourcy; conductor, Roberto Moranzoni; followed by Leo Delibes' ballet, "Coppelia."

Saturday evening, Dec. 30, at popular prices, "Lucia"; Evelyn Scotney, Johanna Morella, Florencio Constantino, Giovanni Polese, Rafael Diaz, A. Silli, Ernesto Giaccone; conductor, Roberto Moranzoni.

According to the resolution the primary must be held not later than June 12, to meet the rules of the Democratic national committee governing election of delegates. The exact date will be settled at a meeting of the state committee in April.

KLAMATH FALLS, Ore.—Supt. W. Frank Arant of Crater Lake National park has recommended in his report to Secretary Fisher the construction of a road 35 miles long around the rim of the crater, to encircle the lake.

The superintendent says the proposed road has been located and surveyed and for most of its distance will be immediately upon the rim of the crater. It will be from 1000 to 2000 feet above the lake, and at an elevation of from 7000 to 8000 feet above sea level.

## ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

## Today's Army Orders

First Lieut. T. L. Ferenbaugh, medical corps, relieved from duty at Ft. Des Moines, Ia., to Ft. Sill, Ok., relieving 1st Lieut. E. W. Malley, medical reserve corps, who will proceed to Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., for duty.

First Lieut. L. B. McAfee, medical corps, to Ft. Logan H. Roots, Ark., for duty as member of board to examine candidates for appointment as second lieutenants.

First Lieut. E. C. Hill, medical corps, report to Maj.-Gen. W. H. Carter, president of army retiring board, Washington, D. C., for examination.

Orders Dec. 1 directing Capt. D. Settle, commissary, to join fifth infantry revoked; remain at St. Paul, Minn.

Orders Dec. 15 relating to Capt. P. L. Freeman, medical corps, revoked. First Lieut. C. L. Baker, medical reserve corps, to Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., to accompany battalion of engineers to San Francisco, thence to Hawaii on transport from San Francisco Jan. 5; Capt. C. B. Smith, C. A. C., relieved from present duties and proceed to Seattle, Wash., as inspector-instructor, coast artillery reserves of Washington; Capt. H. F. Dalton, Q. M., to Ft. Scriven, Ga., and assume charge of construction work, relieving First Lieut. W. O. Selkirk.

Navy Orders  
Rear Admiral R. F. Nicholson, detached duty as chief of bureau of navigation, navy department, Washington, Jan. 1, 1912, to duty as commander in chief, Asiatic fleet.

Capt. J. P. Parker, detached duty command the Nebraska, Dec. 26, 1911, to duty command the Hancock and additional duty as president of the general court martial.

Capt. J. H. Glennon, detached duty command the Virginia, Dec. 23, 1911, to home and wait orders.

Capt. J. D. McDonald, detached duty command the Hancock, Dec. 27, 1911, to duty command the Virginia.

Lieut.-Commander D. F. Boyd, detached duty the Tacoma to duty bureau of steam engineering, navy department, Washington.

Ensign A. W. Brown, unexpired portion of leave revoked, Dec. 27, 1911, to duty the Rhode Island.

Passed Assistant Surgeon B. H. Dorsey, detached duty Puget sound, Wash., to home and wait orders.

Paymaster R. H. Woods, to duty navy pay office, Portsmouth, N. H., Jan. 5, 1912.

Chief Boatswain D. Montague, detached duty the Olympia, to Hot Springs, Ark.

Chief Boatswain A. F. Benzon, detached duty navy yard, Washington, Jan. 2, 1912, to duty the Iowa.

Chief Boatswain B. H. Shepley, to duty navy yard, Washington, Jan. 2, 1912.

Boatswain W. P. Simmons, detached duty the Delaware, and will continue at Norfolk, Va.

Movements of Naval Vessels  
Arrived—Idaho at Philadelphia; Pennsylvania at Mare island; Worden at Norfolk; Yorktown at Panama.

Sailed—Solace, from Washington for Lambert point; Raleigh, from Mare island for Bremerton; Buffalo, from San Francisco for Honolulu; West Virginia, from Honolulu for Hilo, Hagai.

Navy Notes  
WASHINGTON — The amalgamation board, of which Beekman Winthrop, assistant secretary of the navy, is head, completed its work Wednesday. A report will be made to Secretary Meyer in a few days.

It is expected that the Celtic will leave Boston with provisions for the Atlantic fleet in time to reach Guanano Jan. 18 and that the Culgoa will leave New York on a similar duty in time to reach Guanano Feb. 20.

The Nashville will leave Boston Jan. 2 for Hampton Roads.

The resignation of Midshipman Oscar W. Leidel has been accepted by the navy department.

NORMAL COLLEGE SITE IS CHOSEN  
VALDOSTA, Ga.—The trustees of the new Normal College to be established in Valdosta and for which the initial appropriation was made at the last session of the Legislature, have finally agreed on a site for the school.

The lands a mile north of the city, comprising 50 acres, which had been rendered by W. S. and E. E. West, were accepted by the trustees.

The site is on the car line, in the Pine park district, and is one of the most accessible and most valuable ones near the city. Prof. R. H. Powell, state superintendent of rural schools, was elected president of the new college.

PAYS \$126,000 FOR PEACH FARM  
AMERICUS, Ga.—The sale of the Bagley plantation, near Americus, was formally effected recently. H. C. Bagley, of Atlanta, selling the farm to J. D. Whittle, of South Carolina.

One hundred and twenty-six thousand dollars was the consideration. The farm contains the great Bagley peach orchard of 225,000 trees, probably the largest in the world, and among the show places of southern Georgia. Thousands of the trees will be destroyed by the new owner and the lands utilized for agricultural purposes.

TROLLEY PAY RAISE IN NEWARK  
NEWARK, N. J.—Motormen and conductors on the Public Service Corporation's trolley lines will receive an increase in wages beginning Jan. 1. Employees will be paid 23 to 25 cents an hour.

## Classified Advertisements

RATES—One insertion, 12 cents a line, three or more insertions, 10 cents a line. Telephone your advertisement to 4330 Back Bay, or, if preferred, a representative will call on you to discuss advertising.

BOOKS BOOKS

### SOUVENIR ALBUM

Containing 38 plates of the home surroundings of

### The Rev. Mary Baker Eddy

the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science. This Album is 9x11 inches; it contains both interior and exterior views and it is a very choice collection. Bound in stiff cloth covers.

Price.....\$3.00 Postage 15 cents.

PHOTOGRAPHED AND COMPILED BY

### JOHN G. SALCHOW,

384 Beacon Street, Chestnut Hill, Boston, Mass.

FOR SALE BY  
JOHN H. TEARLE, Room 305, Berkeley Bldg., Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

REAL ESTATE—FLORIDA REAL ESTATE—FLORIDA

### PIONEER REALTY COMPANY

M. A. MARSHALL, Mgr.  
FT. LAUDERDALE, FLORIDA  
(The Gateway to the Everglades)

WE HANDLE ALL KINDS OF REAL ESTATE, TOWN AND COUNTRY PROPERTY, IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED. WRITE FOR PARTICULARS

### BANK VAULT WEIGHING 1500 TONS

Door and locks of steel receptacle which is 23 feet high, 30 feet wide and 30 feet deep and will hold 160 safes

### BIG VAULT FOR BANK'S TREASURES MADE IN BOSTON

One of the strongest and heaviest bank vault equipments in the world has just been built by the Herring-Hall-Marvin Safe Company of Boston. The weight of this outfit is over 1500 tons. The inside of this vault measures 23 feet high, 30 feet wide and 30 feet deep. The vault side walls, ceiling and bottom are four inches thick, consisting of four separate layers of plates. The drill proof steel plates of one layer are laid at right angles to the preceding layer. Two feet of concrete surrounds the steel lining embedding 85 pounds per lineal yard railroad rails set on staggered centers eight inches apart.

The vault is divided into two floors, the lower being 13 feet high, the upper being 9 feet 7 1/2 inches high. A stair is provided at the front to connect the two floors, and space has been allowed for the future installation of an electric lift.

One hundred and two safes are to be installed, these varying from 3 to 4 feet wide by approximately 6 feet high. The vault will accommodate 160 safes when entirely filled.

The thickness of the door from the outside of the pressure system to the inside of the bolt work is 60 inches. The door is locked with twenty bolts five inches in diameter and checked by two big combination locks which are placed on the right hand jamb of the entrance. The bolts are thrown by means of a spindle and handle through the entrance frame connecting on the inside.

The main entrance door weighs 39 tons, the frame weighs 34 tons, the door and frame together weigh 73 tons.

### NEWS IN BRIEF

NORMAN E. MACK WOULD RETIRE  
ALBANY, N. Y.—Word was received here Wednesday from Norman E. Mack of Buffalo to the effect that he did not desire to conduct the state campaign next fall, and is anxious to retire as chairman of the Democratic state committee.

RAILROADS AID BOOMERS' FUND  
PITTSBURGH, Pa.—The Pennsylvania and the Baltimore & Ohio railroads and the Philadelphia Company—the latter for itself and affiliated concerns—have contributed a total of \$27,500 to the proposed \$250,000 publicity fund of the industrial development commission, making the sum thus far obtained \$98,155.

PHONE SYSTEM TO BE EXPANDED  
SPOKANE, Wash.—The Mountain States Telephone & Telegraph Company, a subsidiary of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, will spend \$10,000 in Idaho and Montana next year building new toll lines and circuits to the Washington state line.

RAISE AUDUBON LAKE VALUE  
DENVER—The state land board has raised the price of Audubon lake in Boulder county from \$800 to \$10,000. It is one of the best natural power reservoirs in the world. The lake is 12,000 feet above sea level. Its depth has never been determined.

PEACE MEETING TO BE HELD  
ATLANTA, Ga.—A peace meeting has been arranged here for next Sunday afternoon. Henry Watterson, editor of the Courier-Journal of Louisville, will deliver the address of the occasion.

CHESAPEAKE CANAL CLOSED  
HAGERSTOWN, Md.—The Chesapeake & Ohio canal, which has closed for the season, had a fair year. During the year 131,340 tons of merchandise, practically all coal, were hauled from Cumberland to Georgetown, 33,380 tons to Williamsport and 1742 tons to intermediate ports, making 166,462 tons in all.

PLAN TO RECLAIM LARGE AREA  
SAGUACHE, Colo.—T. C. Henry of Denver at a public meeting here outlined the organization of an irrigation district to reclaim about 200,000 acres of land recently. Nearly all of the land lies within the boundaries of Saguache county and embraces the best soil in the San Luis valley.

NEW SALMON PACK RECORD  
SEATTLE, Wash.—The Puget Sound salmon pack for 1911 established a new record, a total of 1,625,000 cases having been packed, according to figures compiled by the cannery's association. The pack exceeded the 1909 record by almost 50,000 cases. The value of the output is placed at \$8,125,000.

Advertisers may have answers sent care of New York Office, Suites 2092-2093 Metropolitan Bldg., 1 Madison Ave., or Chicago Office, Suite 750 People's Gas Bldg., Michigan Ave. and Adams St.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

### GET YOUR CHRISTMAS DINNER AT Sharp & Fyfe's Market

SELECT VERMONT TURKEYS  
RHODE ISLAND-GREENE AND DUCKS  
SOUTH SHORE CHICKENS AND FOWL  
HIGHEST QUALITY ONLY  
Lowest possible prices consistent with goods of QUALITY.  
MAIL ORDERS FILLED  
132 Summer Street, Boston  
Telephone Connection

REAL ESTATE

### For Sale in Medford

11 room house, fine condition, good neighborhood. Only \$800 needed. Balance can remain on mortgage. House was built for home. Apply owner, W. L. LYN-COLL, 6 Province St. Tel. 1113 Fort Hill.

FOR SALE—First mortgages in small amounts on improved homes in the city of Spokane; interest 7% semi-annually; absolutely safe; write me, H. S. MEYER, 301 Jamieson bldg., Spokane, Wash.

PRIVATE INDIVIDUAL will purchase heirs' or others' interest in unimproved estates, or loan on same anywhere. Box 5198, Boston.

NEW ENGLAND FARMS

### LELAND FARM AGENCY

Weekly circular brings it Dept. 76, P. F. Leland, 31 Milk St.

FLORISTS

### CHRISTMAS FLOWERS

AT A. S. QUINT'S  
NEW FLOWER STORE  
334 MASS. AVE., Cor. Huntington Ave.  
Telephone R. R. 4664-J

RESTAURANTS

### South Station Restaurant

ALWAYS ESSENTIAL to know a good place to eat; arriving at or departing from the South Station, Boston, you will find quick service and pure food at the restaurant and lunch room; accommodations for 500 people; all modern conveniences.  
J. G. COOPER & CO., Proprietors.

DENTISTRY

### DR. HERMAN E. KAHN

138 Huntington Ave., Boston.  
Back Bay 2806

DR. C. FRANKLIN BARTT,  
6066 Masonic Temple, CHICAGO.  
Phone, Central 5591.

LAWYERS

### WILLIAM C. MAYNE

Attorney and Counselor at Law,  
Mutual Life Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

CLAIR D. VALLETTE,  
LAWYER,  
Room 1204 Marquette Bldg., Chicago.

ELLIAM C. WOOD,  
Attorney and Counselor,  
218 LA SALLE ST., CHICAGO.

ROOMS

### HEMENWAY, 103, SUITE 1

Beautiful room, newly furnished, modern conveniences.

TWO nice square rooms and side room; neatly furnished. Tel. 2924-R Brookline.

BOOKS

### CASH ON THE SPOT

highest prices paid for Standard Lectures, Century Dictionaries, New International Encyclopedia; complete libraries in any number of volumes purchased from any part of the world; correspondence invited. WILLIAMS' BOOK STORE, 519 Washington St., Boston.

FURNITURE

### HIGHEST CASH PRICES

paid for Furniture, Carpets, Rugs, Pianos, Antiques, bric-a-brac, etc.

LOWENSTEIN & SONS,  
1280 Washington St. Tel. 512 Tremont.

COAL AND WOOD

### 24 BUSHELS kindling Wood, \$2; best quality coal; fireplace wood, RESCUE MISSION, 65 W. Dedham St. Tel. com.

TYPEWRITERS

### RELIABLE TYPEWRITERS, \$15 up, \$5 cash, balance monthly. Rentals, \$1.50 up. THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO., 15 State St.

### CHAPTER CHANGES OFFICIAL NAME

### IMMIGRATION TO CANADA GROWS

OTTAWA, Ont.—According to government statistics, 281,898 immigrant settlers arrived in Canada from April 1 to Dec. 1. Of this number 180,263 arrived by ocean ports and 101,632 from the United States.

These figures show an increase of 16 per cent over the immigration in the corresponding months of 1910.

In November of this year there were 16,065 arrivals, 7945 from ocean ports and 8119 from the United States, as against 15,274 in the same month last year, 8089 of whom came by ocean ports and 7207 from the United States.

### FORM NAVIGATION FIRM AT SAVANNAH

SAVANNAH, Ga.—By the consolidation of the interests of the owners of the river steamers, New Dublin and Two Stars, recently, the Merchants & Farmers' Navigation Company was organized.

Capt. J. T. Wade of Hersman in Screven county, brought about the organization that promises to mean much for this section of the state. He owns about half the stock in the navigation company and besides is constructing a railway to connect Burton's ferry in Screven county, with the river line.

### DOUBLE-TRACKING NEARLY FINISHED

RICHMOND, Va.—Double tracking of the Cincinnati division of the Chesapeake & Ohio railroad will be nearly completed by Jan. 1.

This means that the road will have a double track road from Newport News, Va., to Cincinnati, which will tend to relieve the congestion of traffic that has interfered with the operation of trains.

The completion of the work will take away from the road the distinction of hauling more traffic over a single track road than any other carrier in the United States.

### RESTORE LAND TO ENTRY

MEER, Col.—The national government has given notice that about 1500 acres of agricultural land within the borders of the White river forest reserve have been restored to public entry.

MISS ISABEL G. FLINT

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—Jerusha Emerson Cowdry chapter became the official name of the local organization of the Daughters of the Revolution at yesterday afternoon's meeting. The change of name from Rebecca Haven chapter is because that title came from Reading and the chapter now regards its work as local.

Jerusha Emerson Cowdry was the daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Emerson and led patriotic women of the town in molding bullets and otherwise aiding the Lexington Minute Men and other soldiers from this town.

Miss Isabel G. Flint is regent of the chapter, Mrs. Samuel K. Hamilton, vice-regent; Miss Blanche Tompkins, treasurer; Mrs. Lillian L. Flint, secretary, and Mrs. Lillian S. Merrill, historian.

### PLAN FOREST IMPROVEMENTS

SPOKANE, Wash.—During the coming year the forest service hopes to string 1000 to 1200 miles of telephone wire and to build not less than 1500 miles of new trail in northern Idaho and northwestern Montana, according to F. A. Silcox of Missoula, district United States forester, who was in Spokane recently.



## Classified Advertisements

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

BOSTON AND N. E. BOSTON AND N. E. BOSTON AND N. E. BOSTON AND N. E. BOSTON AND N. E. BOSTON AND N. E.

Leave your Free Want Ads with the following newswriters. They will send them to this office.

**BOSTON.**  
Stefano Badesse, Atlantic ave.  
Barney Brown, 308 Cambridge st.  
A. F. Bolt, 615 Shawmut ave.  
G. A. Harey, 222 Columbus ave.  
F. Kendrick, 72 Tremont st.  
Arthur C. Lane, 58 Charles st.  
Jennie Marynowski, 104 Elliot st.  
Chas. A. Ochs, Co. 178 Washington.  
F. E. Richards, 328 Tremont st.  
Minard & Thompson, 57 Harrison ave.

**BOSTON.**  
H. L. Russell, 1042 Saratoga st.  
C. W. Thompson, 20 Meridian st.  
Richard McDonald, 10 Meridian st.  
Miss J. Annie Taylor, 275 Meridian st.

**ALBANY.**  
Howard Frisbee, 104 Dorchester st.  
J. A. Kenney, 70 West Broadway.  
S. D. James, 305 West Broadway.

**ALBANY.**  
J. W. Dunn, 30 Franklin st.

**AMHERST.**  
Howes & Allen, 100 Main st.

**ANDOVER.**  
O. P. Chase.

**ARLINGTON.**  
Arlington News Company.

**ATTLEBORO.**  
L. H. Cooper.

**BEVERLY.**  
Shewin & Co.

**BEVERLY.**  
Beverly News Company.

**BRIGHTON.**  
E. F. Perry, 328 Washington st.

**BRIGHTON.**  
W. D. Paine, 223 Washington st.

**BROCKTON.**  
George C. Holmes, 58 Main st.  
E. M. Thompson, 100 Main st.

**CAMBRIDGE.**  
Ance Brock, Harvard square.  
F. L. Bunker, 563 Massachusetts ave.

**CANTON.**  
George B. Lord.

**CHILMARK.**  
Jas. Blanford, 100 Winthrop st.  
Smith Brothers, 100 Broadway.  
William Corson, 20 Washington ave.

**DANVERS.**  
Danvers News Agency.

**EAST CAMBRIDGE.**  
D. B. Shaugnessy, 178 Cambridge st.

**NORTH CAMBRIDGE.**  
James W. Hunnewell, 204 Mass. ave.

**CHARLESTOWN.**  
S. A. Wilson.

**DORCHESTER.**  
R. H. Hunt, 1466 Dorchester ave.  
Charles A. O'Connell, 30 Bowdoin st.

**EVERETT.**  
M. B. French, 434 Broadway.  
J. H. McDonald, 100 Bowdoin square.

**FALL RIVER.**  
J. W. Mills, newsdealer, 41 So. Main.

**FITCHBURG.**  
Lewis O. West, Broad st.

**GLOUCESTER.**  
C. W. Bacher.

**GLOUCESTER.**  
J. G. Ochs, 100 Main ave.

**GLOUCESTER.**  
Frank M. Shortell, 114 Main st.

**GLOUCESTER.**  
William E. How, 27 Washington sq.

**HUDSON.**  
Charles G. Fairbanks, 23 Main st.

**HUDSON.**  
Barrett & Cannon, 114 South st.  
P. F. Dresser, 731 Center st.

**LAWRENCE.**  
James L. Lawrence, 100 Franklin st.

**LEOMINSTER.**  
A. C. Hosmer.

**LOWELL.**  
G. C. Prince & Son, 108 Merrimac st.

**MAINE.**  
B. N. Reed, 33 Market square.

**MAINE.**  
P. W. Newhall, Lewis, cor. Broad st.

**MAINE.**  
L. F. Russell, 33 Ferry st.

**MAINE.**  
H. W. Sherburne, (B. & M. R. R.)

**MAINE.**  
L. W. Ford.

**MAINE.**  
W. C. Morse, 115 Washington st.

**MAINE.**  
Frank B. Gilman, 334 Broad ave.

**MAINE.**  
W. E. Wilbur, 476 High st.

**MAINE.**  
George L. Lawrence, 100 Franklin st.

**MAINE.**  
C. E. Cushman, 100 Franklin st.

**MAINE.**  
NEW BEDFORD.

**MAINE.**  
G. L. Briggs, 101 Purchase st.

**MAINE.**  
NEW BEDFORD.

**MAINE.**  
F. A. Goldsmith & Co., 4 Barton sq.

**MAINE.**  
G. T. Bailey, 245 Pearl st., Winter Hill.

**MAINE.**  
H. W. Leach, 300 Cambridge st.

**MAINE.**  
J. F. Eber.

**MAINE.**  
G. H. Miner & Co.

**MAINE.**  
W. A. Rice.

**MAINE.**  
G. F. Briggs, 250 Wash. st., Newton.

**MAINE.**  
W. F. Woodman, 1241 Center st., Newton.

**MAINE.**  
C. H. Stacey, 200 Bldg., W. Newton.

**MAINE.**  
A. V. Harrington, 100 Main st., Newton.

**MAINE.**  
C. H. Stacey, 200 Bldg., W. Newton.

**MAINE.**  
Charles H. Stacey, West Newton.

**MAINE.**  
E. S. Hall, 60 Main st.

**MAINE.**  
W. N. Towne, 22 Moody st.

**MAINE.**  
J. K. Kewer, 18 Church st.

**MAINE.**  
L. H. Stacey, 12 College ave.

**MAINE.**  
W. E. Smith.

**MAINE.**  
A. W. Rooney.

**MAINE.**  
Moore & Park.

## HELP WANTED—MALE

AMERICAN BOY wanted to learn the violin business. Apply to A. M. at BLAKE & STEARNS, 81 Summer st., Boston.

A SALESMAN wanted for western Mass. experienced with butter, bakers' specialties. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

AUTOMOBILE SALESMAN—Wanted at once 5 thoroughly experienced automobile salesmen. Apply at Ford Car Dept., 100 Franklin st., Boston. CO. Lawrence, 100 Franklin st., Boston.

AUTO TESTER wanted, experienced; used to finding ignition and carburetor troubles. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

AUDITOR'S ASSISTANT, 825. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

A WHARF AND BRIDGE CARPENTER wanted. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

BLACKSMITH wanted; first-class machinery, accustomed to medium steam hammer work; apply to the VIRGINIAN MARBLE CO. in person. DEANE STEAM PUMP CO., Haverhill, Mass.

BLACKSMITH (union) wanted. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

BOOK FORWARDER wanted. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

BOOK SALESMAN wanted. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

BOSS WEAVER—4000 White Plains; plain work; \$18 week; do not apply if not willing to take CO. Lawrence, 100 Franklin st., Boston.

BOSS WEAVER—4000 White Plains; plain work; \$18 week; do not apply if not willing to take CO. Lawrence, 100 Franklin st., Boston.

BOY wanted, about 16, Swedish preferred to learn photographic business and be generally useful; call 8-9 a. m. CARL J. ROBERTS, 254 Huntington ave., Boston, opp. Symphony Hall.

BOY wanted, learn printing, photograph, watchmaking trades. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

BOSS FINISHER wanted, fancy woolen, heavy napped and fancy worsted goods; all main; reference required; state when applying. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

BOSS FINISHER wanted, fancy woolen, heavy napped and fancy worsted goods; all main; reference required; state when applying. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

BOSS FINISHER wanted, fancy woolen, heavy napped and fancy worsted goods; all main; reference required; state when applying. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

BOSS FINISHER wanted, fancy woolen, heavy napped and fancy worsted goods; all main; reference required; state when applying. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

BOSS FINISHER wanted, fancy woolen, heavy napped and fancy worsted goods; all main; reference required; state when applying. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

BOSS FINISHER wanted, fancy woolen, heavy napped and fancy worsted goods; all main; reference required; state when applying. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

BOSS FINISHER wanted, fancy woolen, heavy napped and fancy worsted goods; all main; reference required; state when applying. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

BOSS FINISHER wanted, fancy woolen, heavy napped and fancy worsted goods; all main; reference required; state when applying. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

BOSS FINISHER wanted, fancy woolen, heavy napped and fancy worsted goods; all main; reference required; state when applying. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

BOSS FINISHER wanted, fancy woolen, heavy napped and fancy worsted goods; all main; reference required; state when applying. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

BOSS FINISHER wanted, fancy woolen, heavy napped and fancy worsted goods; all main; reference required; state when applying. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

BOSS FINISHER wanted, fancy woolen, heavy napped and fancy worsted goods; all main; reference required; state when applying. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

BOSS FINISHER wanted, fancy woolen, heavy napped and fancy worsted goods; all main; reference required; state when applying. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

BOSS FINISHER wanted, fancy woolen, heavy napped and fancy worsted goods; all main; reference required; state when applying. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

BOSS FINISHER wanted, fancy woolen, heavy napped and fancy worsted goods; all main; reference required; state when applying. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

BOSS FINISHER wanted, fancy woolen, heavy napped and fancy worsted goods; all main; reference required; state when applying. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

BOSS FINISHER wanted, fancy woolen, heavy napped and fancy worsted goods; all main; reference required; state when applying. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

BOSS FINISHER wanted, fancy woolen, heavy napped and fancy worsted goods; all main; reference required; state when applying. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

BOSS FINISHER wanted, fancy woolen, heavy napped and fancy worsted goods; all main; reference required; state when applying. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

BOSS FINISHER wanted, fancy woolen, heavy napped and fancy worsted goods; all main; reference required; state when applying. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

BOSS FINISHER wanted, fancy woolen, heavy napped and fancy worsted goods; all main; reference required; state when applying. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

BOSS FINISHER wanted, fancy woolen, heavy napped and fancy worsted goods; all main; reference required; state when applying. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

BOSS FINISHER wanted, fancy woolen, heavy napped and fancy worsted goods; all main; reference required; state when applying. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

BOSS FINISHER wanted, fancy woolen, heavy napped and fancy worsted goods; all main; reference required; state when applying. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

BOSS FINISHER wanted, fancy woolen, heavy napped and fancy worsted goods; all main; reference required; state when applying. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

BOSS FINISHER wanted, fancy woolen, heavy napped and fancy worsted goods; all main; reference required; state when applying. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

BOSS FINISHER wanted, fancy woolen, heavy napped and fancy worsted goods; all main; reference required; state when applying. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

BOSS FINISHER wanted, fancy woolen, heavy napped and fancy worsted goods; all main; reference required; state when applying. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

BOSS FINISHER wanted, fancy woolen, heavy napped and fancy worsted goods; all main; reference required; state when applying. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

BOSS FINISHER wanted, fancy woolen, heavy napped and fancy worsted goods; all main; reference required; state when applying. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

BOSS FINISHER wanted, fancy woolen, heavy napped and fancy worsted goods; all main; reference required; state when applying. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

BOSS FINISHER wanted, fancy woolen, heavy napped and fancy worsted goods; all main; reference required; state when applying. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

BOSS FINISHER wanted, fancy woolen, heavy napped and fancy worsted goods; all main; reference required; state when applying. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

BOSS FINISHER wanted, fancy woolen, heavy napped and fancy worsted goods; all main; reference required; state when applying. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

BOSS FINISHER wanted, fancy woolen, heavy napped and fancy worsted goods; all main; reference required; state when applying. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

BOSS FINISHER wanted, fancy woolen, heavy napped and fancy worsted goods; all main; reference required; state when applying. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

BOSS FINISHER wanted, fancy woolen, heavy napped and fancy worsted goods; all main; reference required; state when applying. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

BOSS FINISHER wanted, fancy woolen, heavy napped and fancy worsted goods; all main; reference required; state when applying. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

BOSS FINISHER wanted, fancy woolen, heavy napped and fancy worsted goods; all main; reference required; state when applying. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

BOSS FINISHER wanted, fancy woolen, heavy napped and fancy worsted goods; all main; reference required; state when applying. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

BOSS FINISHER wanted, fancy woolen, heavy napped and fancy worsted goods; all main; reference required; state when applying. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

BOSS FINISHER wanted, fancy woolen, heavy napped and fancy worsted goods; all main; reference required; state when applying. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

BOSS FINISHER wanted, fancy woolen, heavy napped and fancy worsted goods; all main; reference required; state when applying. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

BOSS FINISHER wanted, fancy woolen, heavy napped and fancy worsted goods; all main; reference required; state when applying. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

BOSS FINISHER wanted, fancy woolen, heavy napped and fancy worsted goods; all main; reference required; state when applying. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

BOSS FINISHER wanted, fancy woolen, heavy napped and fancy worsted goods; all main; reference required; state when applying. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

BOSS FINISHER wanted, fancy woolen, heavy napped and fancy worsted goods; all main; reference required; state when applying. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

BOSS FINISHER wanted, fancy woolen, heavy napped and fancy worsted goods; all main; reference required; state when applying. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

BOSS FINISHER wanted, fancy woolen, heavy napped and fancy worsted goods; all main; reference required; state when applying. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

BOSS FINISHER wanted, fancy woolen, heavy napped and fancy worsted goods; all main; reference required; state when applying. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

BOSS FINISHER wanted, fancy woolen, heavy napped and fancy worsted goods; all main; reference required; state when applying. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

BOSS FINISHER wanted, fancy woolen, heavy napped and fancy worsted goods; all main; reference required; state when applying. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

BOSS FINISHER wanted, fancy woolen, heavy napped and fancy worsted goods; all main; reference required; state when applying. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

BOSS FINISHER wanted, fancy woolen, heavy napped and fancy worsted goods; all main; reference required; state when applying. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

BOSS FINISHER wanted, fancy woolen, heavy napped and fancy worsted goods; all main; reference required; state when applying. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

BOSS FINISHER wanted, fancy woolen, heavy napped and fancy worsted goods; all main; reference required; state when applying. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

BOSS FINISHER wanted, fancy woolen, heavy napped and fancy worsted goods; all main; reference required; state when applying. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

## HELP WANTED—MALE

MACHINIST and toolmaker wanted, fine work. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

MARBLE RED RUBBERS wanted; steady employment for first-class men. AMERICAN SOFA FOUNTAIN CO., 273 Congress st., Boston.

MARBLE FITTER wanted, experienced on fountain work. AMERICAN SOFA FOUNTAIN CO., 273 Congress st., Boston.

MASTER LIC. GASFITTER wanted, \$4.40 day. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

MCKAY SEWER wanted, experienced on boys' shoes. LEONARD & BARROWS, Belfast, Me.

MEAT CUTTERS wanted, city and suburbs; \$12-\$15 week. Apply Y. M. C. A., 2 Ashburton pl., Boston.

MONUMENTAL DRAFTSMAN wanted with considerable experience. Apply at office of the VIRGINIAN MARBLE CO. 10 Thacher st., Boston.

NICKEL PLATER wanted, experienced. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

NUCLEAR OPERATOR wanted, steady work all winter; good pay. CHAS. CHAMBERLAIN & CO., Raymond, N. H.

OFFICE CLERK wanted, clean cut (18-25), \$5 week. Apply Y. M. C. A., 2 Ashburton pl., Boston.

ORGAN HILDER wanted. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

PAINTER CLERK wanted. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

PLUMBER—Wanted, a first-class, temperate, journeyman plumber; union wages. Apply F. H. CHASE, 69 Purchase st., Boston.

PRESSER wanted, piece work. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

REPAIR MAN wanted, experienced. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

RIVET MAKER wanted, double stroke hammer; \$12-\$15. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

SALESMAN wanted; steady, willing to work. E. A. WHITNEY, 232 Broadway, Chelsea, Mass.

SALESMAN wanted; man who has been successful among the general public; textile mills; best terms. C. H. CHISHOLM, Dept. of Skilled Labor, AM. WOOL & COTTON REPORTER, 530 Atlantic ave., Boston.

SALESMAN wanted for western Mass. experienced with butter, bakers' specialties. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

SALESMAN wanted, 25 experienced on all kinds of goods, wash goods, linens and damasks. Apply at employment registry, 100 Franklin st., Boston.

SALESMAN wanted, 25 experienced on all kinds of goods, wash goods, linens and damasks. Apply at employment registry, 100 Franklin st., Boston.

SALESMAN wanted, 25 experienced on all kinds of goods, wash goods, linens and damasks. Apply at employment registry, 100 Franklin st., Boston.

SALESMAN wanted, 25 experienced on all kinds of goods, wash goods, linens and damasks. Apply at employment registry, 100 Franklin st., Boston.

SALESMAN wanted, 25 experienced on all kinds of goods, wash goods, linens and damasks. Apply at employment registry, 100 Franklin st., Boston.

SALESMAN wanted, 25 experienced on all kinds of goods, wash goods, linens and damasks. Apply at employment registry, 100 Franklin st., Boston.

SALESMAN wanted, 25 experienced on all kinds of goods, wash goods, linens and damasks. Apply at employment registry, 100 Franklin st., Boston.

SALESMAN wanted, 25 experienced on all kinds of goods, wash goods, linens and damasks. Apply at employment registry, 100 Franklin st., Boston.

SALESMAN wanted, 25 experienced on all kinds of goods, wash goods, linens and damasks. Apply at employment registry, 100 Franklin st., Boston.

SALESMAN wanted, 25 experienced on all kinds of goods, wash goods, linens and damasks. Apply at employment registry, 100 Franklin st., Boston.

SALESMAN wanted, 25 experienced on all kinds of goods, wash goods, linens and damasks. Apply at employment registry, 100 Franklin st., Boston.

SALESMAN wanted, 25 experienced on all kinds of goods, wash goods, linens and damasks. Apply at employment registry, 100 Franklin st., Boston.

SALESMAN wanted, 25 experienced on all kinds of goods, wash goods, linens and damasks. Apply at employment registry, 100 Franklin st., Boston.

SALESMAN wanted, 25 experienced on all kinds of goods, wash goods, linens and damasks. Apply at employment registry, 100 Franklin



For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

## BOSTON AND N. E.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

WOOLEN CARDER, excellent reputation; new employed; all grades of wool in fine and coarse yarns; married; (10053). C. H. Chisholm, Mgr., Dept. Skilled Labor, WOOL & COTTON REPORTER, 550 Atlantic ave., Boston.

WOOLEN SPINNER—Large experience with all kinds of stock; good recommendations; married; (10053). C. H. Chisholm, Mgr., Dept. Skilled Labor, WOOL & COTTON REPORTER, 550 Atlantic ave., Boston.

WORKING FOREMAN or caretaker, American, married, temperate, 10 years experience; wishes position on private place or farm, with employer; (10053). J. L. L. L. FISHER, Blue Hill St., Boston.

YOUNG MAN, 18, Protestant, American, wishes opportunity to learn electrical work; can give good references; lives at home; HARVARD ST. EMP. BUREAU, 10 Boylston st., room 25, Cambridge.

YOUNG MAN, well acquainted with Brazil and Argentine Republic, wishes position as representative; speaks Portuguese, Spanish, Italian, French, English; (10053). Address V. AMOROSO, 5 North St., Boston.

YOUNG MAN, 19, American, good education, references and business experience, wishes position with a future newspaper; A. E. PATTERSON, 451 Broadway, Somerville, Mass.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

ACCOMMODATING COOK wishes employment by day or hour; capable; references; MERCANTILE EMP. AGENCY, 579 Mass. ave., Cambridge.

ATTENDANT of 25 years' experience desires position. MRS. HELEN SPENCER, 250 Chestnut st., Chelsea, Mass.

ATTENDANT—Young, capable woman would give the service of day or hour; visiting attendant. MRS. ADE, 107 Blue Hill ave., Roxbury.

ATTENDANT, wide experience, best references; 5 years last place. MRS. COTTRILL, 20 Dorchester st., Roxbury, Mass.

ATTENDANT—Experienced, refined, conscientious American woman desires position to care for lady or elderly people; city or suburbs; reasonable salary. LUCY HUBBARD, 181 Montgomery st., Boston. Phone Tremont 2501-M.

ATTENDANT—COMPTON, experienced, in care of elderly people; city or suburbs; would travel; refined and adaptable; best references. Call or address MRS. N. B. FORHAM, 36 West 10th st., Boston. Phone Back Bay 3785-J.

ATTENDANT—COMPTON, refined and adaptable, desires position; references; MRS. A. D. DONALD, 161 Massachusetts ave., Boston. Tel. Back Bay 3785-J.

ATTENDANT—OR HOUSEKEEPER for elderly or business people; competent and able to take full charge; wages reasonable. HARRY McCREE, 100 Boylston st., room 23, Cambridge. Mass.

BOOKKEEPER and STENOGRAPHER, 10 years' experience; in a printing house; wishes to secure position; references; MRS. CAROLINE SIMMONS, 72 North St., Boston.

CHAMBER MAID—Young girl, thoroughly competent; best references. MISS BAGLEY, Emp. Office, 36 Boylston st., room 23, Cambridge.

CLERK, billing and entry, also typewriter and general office work, age 27, single, residence Belmont, \$10-12, good experience with one country, good references, experience. Mention 634. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE, 100 South St., Boston.

CLERK—Desires position, Tel. Fort Hill 3384. Address REV. G. F. DURGIN, pastor, Broad St., Boston (Working Girls Club).

COLLEGE GIRL wishes position near Cambridge, where she can exchange services for board, lodging and small remuneration. GEMMA DAWSON, 44 Western ave., Clifton, Mass.

COMPANION—Refined lady would like position to travel as companion to elderly couple or as nurse; references; ELIZABETH GILMAN, 43 Main st., Boston.

COMPANION—HOUSEKEEPER wishes position in small family; thoroughly competent; permanent home rather than large compensation desired; references; MRS. L. A. GLOVER, 23 E. Milton st., Roxbury, Mass.

COMPOSITOR—Thoroughly experienced on book and newspaper; also some experience as proofreader; wishes position; references; MRS. E. J. JACKSON, 100 Brookline st., Boston.

COMPTON OPERATOR, age 20, single, residence Boston, \$12-15, good experience and references; STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE, 100 South St., Boston. Tel. Exchange 2400.

COOK, neat, capable woman, Nova Scotia, good references, city or country. Apply to MISS McCREE, 100 Boylston st., room 23, Cambridge. Mass.

COOK, first-class, Swedish, wishes position in private family or small hotel, or bakery as pasticcero; references; LOUISA LUBBI, 6 Cornhill st., Boston.

COOK, young woman, wishes employment; will accommodate or do work of any kind. ELIZA DUNLAP, 40 Cortes st., Cambridge.

COOK and second maid, Swedish, desire positions together; best references. MRS. ANXIE E. WARD, 11 Highland st., Everett, Mass.

COOK and second maid—Scotch Protestant; good manager; best references. MISS BAGLEY, Emp. Office, 36 Boylston st., room 23, Cambridge.

D. E. BOOKKEEPER desires position with first-class business; large experience and capable of taking full charge; best references. MRS. L. B. FEAREBAY, 10 Everett st., Boston.

DRESSMAKER, first-class, experienced, center and fitter, wishes employment. MISS MATTI McLEAN, 128 Charles st., Boston.

DRESSMAKER, experienced in cutting and fitting, desires employment. MRS. BURNS, 28 Northfield st., suite 2, Boston.

DRESSMAKER wishes employment; will take place as assistant to another dressmaker. MRS. J. H. HARLOW, 11 Knox st., Malden, Mass.

## BOSTON AND N. E.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

GENERAL WORK—Middle-aged woman wishes few hours' daily employment cleaning apartments; would do laundry. MISS MARY McCREE, 6 Oakland ave., Boston.

GENERAL WORK—Neat, obliging woman wishes employment by the day. MRS. HAMMOND, 58 Waltham st., Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER—Experienced, wants position in first-class establishment. L. MacKINNON, 114 Waltham st., Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER—American woman (50) wishes position in small family. MRS. FRANCES E. SIMPSON, 77 Waverly st., Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER—Capable woman (48) wishes position to do all work, and care for small family. MRS. JOSIE FOSTER, 214 Elm st., Somerville, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER—American lady wishes light housekeeping position for pleasant home and good wages. MRS. ANNIE CAMBRIDGE, 115 E. GALE, 10 Waverly st., Cambridge, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER—Middle-aged woman like position with an elderly couple; neat, good plain cook. MRS. ELEANOR MANSUR, 227 Main st., Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER—Situation wanted by capable middle-aged woman; is good sewer, capable of doing all housework. MRS. CLARE PARKLEY, 46 Cortes st., Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER—Middle-aged American lady desires position; small family or elderly couple. Mrs. ANNIE, 115 E. GALE, 10 Waverly st., Cambridge, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER—Middle-aged lady would like position with an elderly couple; neat, good plain cook. MRS. ELEANOR MANSUR, 227 Main st., Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER—American lady wishes light housekeeping position for pleasant home and good wages. MRS. ANNIE CAMBRIDGE, 115 E. GALE, 10 Waverly st., Cambridge, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER—Middle-aged woman like position with an elderly couple; neat, good plain cook. MRS. ELEANOR MANSUR, 227 Main st., Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER—Situation wanted by capable middle-aged woman; is good sewer, capable of doing all housework. MRS. CLARE PARKLEY, 46 Cortes st., Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER—Middle-aged American lady desires position; small family or elderly couple. Mrs. ANNIE, 115 E. GALE, 10 Waverly st., Cambridge, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER—Middle-aged lady would like position with an elderly couple; neat, good plain cook. MRS. ELEANOR MANSUR, 227 Main st., Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER—American lady wishes light housekeeping position for pleasant home and good wages. MRS. ANNIE CAMBRIDGE, 115 E. GALE, 10 Waverly st., Cambridge, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER—Middle-aged woman like position with an elderly couple; neat, good plain cook. MRS. ELEANOR MANSUR, 227 Main st., Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER—Situation wanted by capable middle-aged woman; is good sewer, capable of doing all housework. MRS. CLARE PARKLEY, 46 Cortes st., Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER—Middle-aged American lady desires position; small family or elderly couple. Mrs. ANNIE, 115 E. GALE, 10 Waverly st., Cambridge, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER—Middle-aged lady would like position with an elderly couple; neat, good plain cook. MRS. ELEANOR MANSUR, 227 Main st., Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER—American lady wishes light housekeeping position for pleasant home and good wages. MRS. ANNIE CAMBRIDGE, 115 E. GALE, 10 Waverly st., Cambridge, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER—Middle-aged woman like position with an elderly couple; neat, good plain cook. MRS. ELEANOR MANSUR, 227 Main st., Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER—Situation wanted by capable middle-aged woman; is good sewer, capable of doing all housework. MRS. CLARE PARKLEY, 46 Cortes st., Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER—Middle-aged American lady desires position; small family or elderly couple. Mrs. ANNIE, 115 E. GALE, 10 Waverly st., Cambridge, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER—Middle-aged lady would like position with an elderly couple; neat, good plain cook. MRS. ELEANOR MANSUR, 227 Main st., Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER—American lady wishes light housekeeping position for pleasant home and good wages. MRS. ANNIE CAMBRIDGE, 115 E. GALE, 10 Waverly st., Cambridge, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER—Middle-aged woman like position with an elderly couple; neat, good plain cook. MRS. ELEANOR MANSUR, 227 Main st., Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER—Situation wanted by capable middle-aged woman; is good sewer, capable of doing all housework. MRS. CLARE PARKLEY, 46 Cortes st., Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER—Middle-aged American lady desires position; small family or elderly couple. Mrs. ANNIE, 115 E. GALE, 10 Waverly st., Cambridge, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER—Middle-aged lady would like position with an elderly couple; neat, good plain cook. MRS. ELEANOR MANSUR, 227 Main st., Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER—American lady wishes light housekeeping position for pleasant home and good wages. MRS. ANNIE CAMBRIDGE, 115 E. GALE, 10 Waverly st., Cambridge, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER—Middle-aged woman like position with an elderly couple; neat, good plain cook. MRS. ELEANOR MANSUR, 227 Main st., Boston.

## BOSTON AND N. E.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

WAITRESS—Refined, capable woman, 25 years' experience; wishes position in restaurant or hotel; references. MRS. J. H. HARRIS, 120 W. 1st St., Boston.

WAITRESS—Refined, capable woman, 25 years' experience; wishes position in restaurant or hotel; references. MRS. J. H. HARRIS, 120 W. 1st St., Boston.

WAITRESS—Refined, capable woman, 25 years' experience; wishes position in restaurant or hotel; references. MRS. J. H. HARRIS, 120 W. 1st St., Boston.

WAITRESS—Refined, capable woman, 25 years' experience; wishes position in restaurant or hotel; references. MRS. J. H. HARRIS, 120 W. 1st St., Boston.

WAITRESS—Refined, capable woman, 25 years' experience; wishes position in restaurant or hotel; references. MRS. J. H. HARRIS, 120 W. 1st St., Boston.

WAITRESS—Refined, capable woman, 25 years' experience; wishes position in restaurant or hotel; references. MRS. J. H. HARRIS, 120 W. 1st St., Boston.

WAITRESS—Refined, capable woman, 25 years' experience; wishes position in restaurant or hotel; references. MRS. J. H. HARRIS, 120 W. 1st St., Boston.

WAITRESS—Refined, capable woman, 25 years' experience; wishes position in restaurant or hotel; references. MRS. J. H. HARRIS, 120 W. 1st St., Boston.

WAITRESS—Refined, capable woman, 25 years' experience; wishes position in restaurant or hotel; references. MRS. J. H. HARRIS, 120 W. 1st St., Boston.

WAITRESS—Refined, capable woman, 25 years' experience; wishes position in restaurant or hotel; references. MRS. J. H. HARRIS, 120 W. 1st St., Boston.

WAITRESS—Refined, capable woman, 25 years' experience; wishes position in restaurant or hotel; references. MRS. J. H. HARRIS, 120 W. 1st St., Boston.

WAITRESS—Refined, capable woman, 25 years' experience; wishes position in restaurant or hotel; references. MRS. J. H. HARRIS, 120 W. 1st St., Boston.

WAITRESS—Refined, capable woman, 25 years' experience; wishes position in restaurant or hotel; references. MRS. J. H. HARRIS, 120 W. 1st St., Boston.

WAITRESS—Refined, capable woman, 25 years' experience; wishes position in restaurant or hotel; references. MRS. J. H. HARRIS, 120 W. 1st St., Boston.

WAITRESS—Refined, capable woman, 25 years' experience; wishes position in restaurant or hotel; references. MRS. J. H. HARRIS, 120 W. 1st St., Boston.

WAITRESS—Refined, capable woman, 25 years' experience; wishes position in restaurant or hotel; references. MRS. J. H. HARRIS, 120 W. 1st St., Boston.

WAITRESS—Refined, capable woman, 25 years' experience; wishes position in restaurant or hotel; references. MRS. J. H. HARRIS, 120 W. 1st St., Boston.

WAITRESS—Refined, capable woman, 25 years' experience; wishes position in restaurant or hotel; references. MRS. J. H. HARRIS, 120 W. 1st St., Boston.

WAITRESS—Refined, capable woman, 25 years' experience; wishes position in restaurant or hotel; references. MRS. J. H. HARRIS, 120 W. 1st St., Boston.

WAITRESS—Refined, capable woman, 25 years' experience; wishes position in restaurant or hotel; references. MRS. J. H. HARRIS, 120 W. 1st St., Boston.

WAITRESS—Refined, capable woman, 25 years' experience; wishes position in restaurant or hotel; references. MRS. J. H. HARRIS, 120 W. 1st St., Boston.

WAITRESS—Refined, capable woman, 25 years' experience; wishes position in restaurant or hotel; references. MRS. J. H. HARRIS, 120 W. 1st St., Boston.

WAITRESS—Refined, capable woman, 25 years' experience; wishes position in restaurant or hotel; references. MRS. J. H. HARRIS, 120 W. 1st St., Boston.

WAITRESS—Refined, capable woman, 25 years' experience; wishes position in restaurant or hotel; references. MRS. J. H. HARRIS, 120 W. 1st St., Boston.

WAITRESS—Refined, capable woman, 25 years' experience; wishes position in restaurant or hotel; references. MRS. J. H. HARRIS, 120 W. 1st St., Boston.

WAITRESS—Refined, capable woman, 25 years' experience; wishes position in restaurant or hotel; references. MRS. J. H. HARRIS, 120 W. 1st St., Boston.

WAITRESS—Refined, capable woman, 25 years' experience; wishes position in restaurant or hotel; references. MRS. J. H. HARRIS, 120 W. 1st St., Boston.

WAITRESS—Refined, capable woman, 25 years' experience; wishes position in restaurant or hotel; references. MRS. J. H. HARRIS, 120 W. 1st St., Boston.

WAITRESS—Refined, capable woman, 25 years' experience; wishes position in restaurant or hotel; references. MRS. J. H. HARRIS, 120 W. 1st St., Boston.

WAITRESS—Refined, capable woman, 25 years' experience; wishes position in restaurant or hotel; references. MRS. J. H. HARRIS, 120 W. 1st St., Boston.

WAITRESS—Refined, capable woman, 25 years' experience; wishes position in restaurant or hotel; references. MRS. J. H. HARRIS, 120 W. 1st St., Boston.

WAITRESS—Refined, capable woman, 25 years' experience; wishes position in restaurant or hotel; references. MRS. J. H. HARRIS, 120 W. 1st St., Boston.

## EASTERN STATES

## SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

JANITOR—Refined, capable man, 25 years' experience; wishes position as janitor and superintendent; references. MRS. J. H. HARRIS, 120 W. 1st St., Boston.

JANITOR—Refined, capable man, 25 years' experience; wishes position as janitor and superintendent; references. MRS. J. H. HARRIS, 120 W. 1st St., Boston.

JANITOR—Refined, capable man, 25 years' experience; wishes position as janitor and superintendent; references. MRS. J. H. HARRIS, 120 W. 1st St., Boston.

JANITOR—Refined, capable man, 25 years' experience; wishes position as janitor and superintendent; references. MRS. J. H. HARRIS, 120 W. 1st St., Boston.

JANITOR—Refined, capable man, 25 years' experience; wishes position as janitor and superintendent; references. MRS. J. H. HARRIS, 120 W. 1st St., Boston.

JANITOR—Refined, capable man, 25 years' experience; wishes position as janitor and superintendent; references. MRS. J. H. HARRIS, 120 W. 1st St., Boston.

JANITOR—Refined, capable man, 25 years' experience; wishes position as janitor and superintendent; references. MRS. J. H. HARRIS, 120 W. 1st St., Boston.

JANITOR—Refined, capable man, 25 years' experience; wishes position as janitor and superintendent; references. MRS. J. H. HARRIS, 120 W. 1st St., Boston.

JANITOR—Refined, capable man, 25 years' experience; wishes position as janitor and superintendent; references. MRS. J. H. HARRIS, 120 W. 1st St., Boston.

JANITOR—Refined, capable man, 25 years' experience; wishes position as janitor and superintendent; references. MRS. J. H. HARRIS, 120 W. 1st St., Boston.

JANITOR—Refined, capable man, 25 years' experience; wishes position as janitor and superintendent; references. MRS. J. H. HARRIS, 120 W. 1st St., Boston.

JANITOR—Refined, capable man, 25 years' experience; wishes position as janitor and superintendent; references. MRS. J. H. HARRIS, 120 W. 1st St., Boston.

JANITOR—Refined, capable man, 25 years' experience; wishes position as janitor and superintendent; references. MRS. J. H. HARRIS, 120 W. 1st St., Boston.

JANITOR—Refined, capable man, 25 years' experience; wishes position as janitor and superintendent; references. MRS. J. H. HARRIS, 120 W. 1st St., Boston.

JANITOR—Refined, capable man, 25 years' experience; wishes position as janitor and superintendent; references. MRS. J. H. HARRIS, 120 W. 1st St., Boston.

JANITOR—Refined, capable man, 25 years' experience; wishes position as janitor and superintendent; references. MRS. J. H. HARRIS, 120 W. 1st St., Boston.

JANITOR—Refined, capable man, 25 years' experience; wishes position as janitor and superintendent; references. MRS. J. H. HARRIS, 120 W. 1st St., Boston.

JANITOR—Refined, capable man, 25 years' experience; wishes position as janitor and superintendent; references. MRS. J. H. HARRIS, 120 W. 1st St., Boston.

JANITOR—Refined, capable man, 25 years' experience; wishes position as janitor and superintendent; references. MRS. J. H. HARRIS, 120 W. 1st St., Boston.

JANITOR—Refined, capable man, 25 years' experience; wishes position as janitor and superintendent; references. MRS. J. H. HARRIS, 120 W. 1st St., Boston.

JANITOR—Refined, capable man, 25 years' experience; wishes position as janitor and superintendent; references. MRS. J. H. HARRIS, 120 W. 1st St., Boston.

JANITOR—Refined, capable man, 25 years' experience; wishes position as janitor and superintendent; references. MRS. J. H. HARRIS, 120 W. 1st St., Boston.

JANITOR—Refined, capable man, 25 years' experience; wishes position as janitor and superintendent; references. MRS. J. H. HARRIS, 120 W. 1st St., Boston.

JANITOR—Refined, capable man, 25 years' experience; wishes position as janitor and superintendent; references. MRS. J. H. HARRIS, 120 W. 1st St., Boston.

JANITOR—Refined, capable man, 25 years' experience; wishes position as janitor and superintendent; references. MRS. J. H. HARRIS, 120 W. 1st St., Boston.

JANITOR—Refined, capable man, 25 years' experience; wishes position as janitor and superintendent; references. MRS. J. H. HARRIS, 120 W. 1st St., Boston.

JANITOR—Refined, capable man, 25 years' experience; wishes position as janitor and superintendent; references. MRS. J. H. HARRIS, 120 W. 1st St., Boston.

JANITOR—Refined, capable man, 25 years' experience; wishes position as janitor and superintendent; references. MRS. J. H. HARRIS, 120 W. 1st St., Boston.

JANITOR—Refined, capable man, 25 years' experience; wishes position as janitor and superintendent; references. MRS. J. H. HARRIS, 120 W. 1st St., Boston.

JANITOR—Refined, capable man, 25 years' experience; wishes position as janitor and superintendent; references. MRS. J. H. HARRIS, 120 W. 1st St., Boston.

JANITOR—Refined, capable man, 25 years' experience; wishes position as janitor and superintendent; references. MRS. J. H. HARRIS, 120 W. 1st St., Boston.

JANITOR—Refined, capable man, 25 years' experience; wishes position as janitor and superintendent; references. MRS. J. H. HARRIS, 120 W. 1st St., Boston.

## CENTRAL STATES

## SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

ASSISTANT—Elderly woman, who is fond of children, wanted, to care for child of 12 years in exchange for good home. MRS. J. H. HARRIS, 120 W. 1st St., Boston.

BOOKKEEPER and STENOGRAPHER, 10 years' experience; in a printing house; wishes to secure position; references; MRS. CAROLINE SIMMONS, 72 North St., Boston.

COMPANION—Refined lady would like position to travel as companion to elderly couple or as nurse; references; ELIZABETH GILMAN, 43 Main st., Boston.

COMPANION—HOUSEKEEPER wishes position in small family; thoroughly competent; permanent home rather than large compensation desired; references; MRS. L. A. GLOVER, 23 E. Milton st., Roxbury, Mass.

COMPANION—Young, capable woman would give the service of day or hour; visiting attendant. MRS. ADE, 107 Blue Hill ave., Roxbury.

ATTENDANT, wide experience, best references; 5 years last place. MRS. COTTRILL, 20 Dorchester st., Roxbury, Mass.

ATTENDANT—Experienced, refined, conscientious American woman desires position to care for lady or elderly people; city or suburbs; reasonable salary. LUCY HUBBARD, 181 Montgomery st., Boston. Phone Tremont 2501-M.

ATTENDANT—COMPTON, experienced, in care of elderly people; city or suburbs; would travel; refined and adaptable; best references. Call or address MRS. N. B. FORHAM, 36 West 10th st., Boston. Phone Back Bay 3785-J.

ATTENDANT—OR HOUSEKEEPER for elderly or business people; competent and able to take full charge; wages reasonable. HARRY McCREE, 100 Boylston st., room 23, Cambridge. Mass.

BOOKKEEPER and STENOGRAPHER, 10 years' experience; in a printing house; wishes to secure position; references; MRS. CAROLINE SIMMONS, 72 North St., Boston.

CHAMBER MAID—Young girl, thoroughly competent; best references. MISS BAGLEY, Emp. Office, 36 Boylston st., room 23, Cambridge.

CLERK, billing and entry, also typewriter and general office work, age 27, single, residence Belmont, \$10-12, good experience with one country, good references, experience. Mention 634. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE, 100 South St., Boston.

CLERK—Desires position, Tel. Fort Hill 3384. Address REV. G. F. DURGIN, pastor, Broad St., Boston (Working Girls Club).

COLLEGE GIRL wishes position near Cambridge, where she can exchange services for board, lodging and small remuneration. GEMMA DAWSON, 44 Western ave., Clifton, Mass.



# Stocks Again Make an Advance, Closing Near Top Prices

## DECIDED STRENGTH IS MANIFESTED IN THE LATE TRADING

First Half of the Session Narrow and Dragging—Some Good Advances Recorded in the Afternoon

### CALUMET ADVANCES

In anticipation of the approaching holidays business on the stock exchanges has become rather quiet, lacking animation. The Boston and New York exchanges and exchanges in other leading cities of the country will be closed from Friday night until Tuesday morning. The leading markets abroad also will be closed.

Trading during the early part of today's session was exceedingly narrow and fluctuations so small as to be scarcely worth recording. Opening prices were about the same in the New York market as last night's closing figures. The tone at the end of the first half hour was heavy.

There were no changes of importance in the local market.

The Gould stocks came into the limelight during the first half of the session. Denver common opened off 1/2 at 20 1/2 and declined more than 2 points further. The preferred was off 1/4 at 43 1/2 and declined to 39 before midday. Missouri Pacific opened off 1/4 at 39 1/2 and dropped under 38.

International Harvester opened up 1/4 at 110 1/2 and advanced to 112 before midday. American Locomotive opened off a point at 36 and continued to sag. Lehigh Valley was off 1/4 at the opening at 18 1/2. It dropped to 18 1/4, and then rose about 3 points. Texas Pacific was a weak feature. It opened off 1/4 at 22 and sold under 20.

There was good demand for some of the local coppers. Calumet & Hecla, which has been steadily advancing for some days past, opened up a point at 420 and rose 5 points further during the first half of the session. Mohawk opened unchanged at 49 1/2 and advanced to 51. Calumet & Arizona, Butte Coalition and Indiana were fractionally higher. Wolverine opened up a point at 99 and advanced 2 points further. Quincy Mining rose 3 points above last night's closing to 74.

Decided strength in both the New York and Boston markets developed during the afternoon. Consistent in the advance were Lehigh Valley, which sold above 18 1/2 and Great Northern Ore, which jumped three points. The market leaders which had been sluggish in the first half of the session joined in the upward movement.

On the local exchange Calumet & Hecla had a further advance. Arizona Commercial bonds, U. S. Smelting and Superior Copper were strong.

LONDON—The securities markets left off spotty. Buying by banks caused a rally in gilt-edged investments, but home rails with the exception of underground were weak.

Americans collected pressure with positive weakness in Rock Island issues. Coppers also were hammered. There was a buying demand for Argentine rails.

De Beers off 1/4 at 18 1/2. Rio Tinto closed at 7 1/2, off 1 point net. Continental houses quiet.

### NEW YORK CURB

NEW YORK—Curb market is quiet and steady. Standard Oil 64 1/2 @ 65. Woolworth 80 1/2 @ 81 1/2. Butte Coalition 22 1/2 @ 23 1/2. Greene Cananea 8 1/2 @ 8 1/2. Groux 4 1/2 @ 4 1/2. Ray Central 1 1/2 @ 1 1/2. Inspiration 10 1/2 @ 10 1/2. Braden 5 1/2 @ 5 1/2. La Rose 4 1/2 @ 4 1/2. Nipissing 7 1/2 @ 7 1/2.

### STATE OF CONNECTICUT BONDS

The state treasurer of Connecticut has awarded \$4,000,000 4 per cent bonds dated July 1, 1911, maturing in 1936, to R. L. Day & Co. and Eastbrook & Co., at their joint bid of 101.598.

### THE WEATHER

#### UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY

Friday: Snow or rain tonight and Friday: warmer tonight; moderate to brisk northwest to southwest winds.

WASHINGTON—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather today as follows for New England: Snow or rain tonight and Friday; warmer tonight.

A slight disturbance is central this morning off the Atlantic coast near Hatteras, N. C., and a well defined disturbance is producing snow and rain in the central and western sections of central near Omaha, Neb. This storm will probably move northward to the western portion of the lake region today. It will produce unsettled weather, with snow or rain, in this vicinity during the next thirty-six hours. The temperature is rising slowly in the central and eastern districts. The lowest temperature reported was 4 degrees above zero, which was at Dodge City, Kan.

#### TEMPERATURE TODAY

2 p. m. 31. High water, 12:30 a. m., 12:32 p. m.

#### IN OTHER CITIES

Buffalo 34 Albany 32  
Saratoga 33 Pittsburgh 30  
New York 33 Chicago 28  
Washington 33 Des Moines 32  
Philadelphia 33 Denver 24  
Jacksonville 33 St. Louis 32  
San Francisco 34 Portland, Me. 34

#### ALMANAC FOR TOMORROW

Sun rises 7:11 High water, 12:30 a. m., 12:32 p. m.  
Sun sets 4:15 12:30 a. m., 12:32 p. m.  
Length of day, 9:01

### NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—The following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Allis-Chalmers	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Am Car & Eng	66 1/2	67 1/2	65 1/2	66 1/2
Am Chem	62 1/2	63 1/2	62 1/2	63 1/2
Am Ice Sugar	57 1/2	58 1/2	56 1/2	57 1/2
Am Lumber	11	11	10 1/2	10 1/2
Am Oil	11	11	10 1/2	10 1/2
Am Oil & Gas	14 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	14
Am Oil & Gas	46 1/2	47 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2
Am Lumber	32 1/2	33 1/2	31 1/2	32 1/2
Am Lumber	36 1/2	37 1/2	35 1/2	36 1/2
Am Smelting	74 1/2	75 1/2	73 1/2	74 1/2
Am T & T	139 1/2	140 1/2	138 1/2	139 1/2
Am Western	17 1/2	18 1/2	16 1/2	17 1/2
Am Writing	76 1/2	77 1/2	75 1/2	76 1/2
Anacostia	38 1/2	39 1/2	37 1/2	38 1/2
Atchafalaya	106 1/2	107 1/2	105 1/2	106 1/2
At Coast Lms	135 1/2	136 1/2	134 1/2	135 1/2
Felt & Ohio	103 1/2	104 1/2	102 1/2	103 1/2
First Nat	31 1/2	32 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2
First Nat	69 1/2	70 1/2	68 1/2	69 1/2
First Nat	77 1/2	78 1/2	76 1/2	77 1/2
First Nat	240 1/2	241 1/2	239 1/2	240 1/2
First Nat	72 1/2	73 1/2	71 1/2	72 1/2
First Nat	22 1/2	23 1/2	21 1/2	22 1/2
First Nat	74 1/2	75 1/2	73 1/2	74 1/2
First Nat	19 1/2	20 1/2	18 1/2	19 1/2
First Nat	43 1/2	44 1/2	42 1/2	43 1/2
First Nat	17 1/2	18 1/2	16 1/2	17 1/2
First Nat	22 1/2	23 1/2	21 1/2	22 1/2
First Nat	53 1/2	54 1/2	52 1/2	53 1/2
First Nat	154 1/2	155 1/2	153 1/2	154 1/2
First Nat	78 1/2	79 1/2	77 1/2	78 1/2
First Nat	4 1/2	5 1/2	3 1/2	4 1/2
First Nat	117 1/2	118 1/2	116 1/2	117 1/2
First Nat	141 1/2	142 1/2	140 1/2	141 1/2
First Nat	15 1/2	16 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2
First Nat	48 1/2	49 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2
First Nat	4 1/2	5 1/2	3 1/2	4 1/2
First Nat	18 1/2	19 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2
First Nat	46 1/2	47 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2
First Nat	23 1/2	24 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2
First Nat	29 1/2	30 1/2	28 1/2	29 1/2
First Nat	105 1/2	106 1/2	104 1/2	105 1/2
First Nat	181 1/2	182 1/2	180 1/2	181 1/2
First Nat	157 1/2	158 1/2	156 1/2	157 1/2
First Nat	82 1/2	83 1/2	81 1/2	82 1/2
First Nat	23 1/2	24 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2
First Nat	135 1/2	136 1/2	134 1/2	135 1/2
First Nat	39 1/2	40 1/2	38 1/2	39 1/2
First Nat	54 1/2	55 1/2	53 1/2	54 1/2
First Nat	34 1/2	35 1/2	33 1/2	34 1/2
First Nat	19 1/2	20 1/2	18 1/2	19 1/2
First Nat	137 1/2	138 1/2	136 1/2	137 1/2
First Nat	118 1/2	119 1/2	117 1/2	118 1/2
First Nat	73 1/2	74 1/2	72 1/2	73 1/2
First Nat	108 1/2	109 1/2	107 1/2	108 1/2
First Nat	30 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2
First Nat	123 1/2	124 1/2	122 1/2	123 1/2
First Nat	18 1/2	19 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2
First Nat	96 1/2	97 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2
First Nat	118 1/2	119 1/2	117 1/2	118 1/2
First Nat	31 1/2	32 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2
First Nat	17 1/2	18 1/2	16 1/2	17 1/2
First Nat	152 1/2	153 1/2	151 1/2	152 1/2
First Nat	27 1/2	28 1/2	26 1/2	27 1/2
First Nat	85 1/2	86 1/2	84 1/2	85 1/2
First Nat	24 1/2	25 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2
First Nat	46 1/2	47 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2
First Nat	113 1/2	114 1/2	112 1/2	113 1/2
First Nat	29 1/2	30 1/2	28 1/2	29 1/2
First Nat	71 1/2	72 1/2	70 1/2	71 1/2
First Nat	53 1/2	54 1/2	52 1/2	53 1/2
First Nat	41 1/2	42 1/2	40 1/2	41 1/2
First Nat	110 1/2	111 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2
First Nat	145 1/2	146 1/2	144 1/2	145 1/2
First Nat	37 1/2	38 1/2	36 1/2	37 1/2
First Nat	22 1/2	23 1/2	21 1/2	22 1/2
First Nat	89 1/2	90 1/2	88 1/2	89 1/2
First Nat	15 1/2	16 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2
First Nat	36 1/2	37 1/2	35 1/2	36 1/2
First Nat	5 1/2	6 1/2	4 1/2	5 1/2
First Nat	90 1/2	91 1/2	89 1/2	90 1/2
First Nat	110 1/2	111 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2
First Nat	33 1/2	34 1/2	32 1/2	33 1/2
First Nat	60 1/2	61 1/2	59 1/2	60 1/2
First Nat	174 1/2	175 1/2	173 1/2	174 1/2
First Nat	54 1/2	55 1/2	53 1/2	54 1/2
First Nat	48 1/2	49 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2
First Nat	68 1/2	69 1/2	67 1/2	68 1/2
First Nat	111 1/2	112 1/2	110 1/2	111 1/2
First Nat	55 1/2	56 1/2	54 1/2	55 1/2
First Nat	5 1/2	6 1/2	4 1/2	5 1/2
First Nat	14 1/2	15 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2
First Nat	69 1/2	70 1/2	68 1/2	69 1/2
First Nat	61 1/2	62 1/2	60 1/2	61 1/2
First Nat	78 1/2	79 1/2	77 1/2	78 1/2
First Nat	4 1/2	5 1/2	3 1/2	4 1/2

### MASSACHUSETTS GAS EARNINGS

The combined net earnings available for dividends of the subsidiary companies of the Massachusetts Gas Companies for November were \$224,067.89, an increase of \$9,784.11, or 4.57 per cent compared with the corresponding month a year ago. The October earnings decreased \$60,000.91 or 3.41 per cent.

The November earnings of the several companies follow:

	1911	1910
N. E. Gas & Coke	\$28,705	\$28,000
Boston Gas	125,800	120,112
East Boston Gas	6,000	5,557
Chelsea Gas Light	1,340	1,172
Newton & Watertown	7,622	8,207
N. E. Gas & Coke	20,161	20,081
Federal Gas & Coke	1,275	1,214
Boston Tow Boat	3,271	106
Total	\$224,067.89	\$214,283

### DIVIDENDS

The Interstate Railways Company has declared the regular semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent on its stock, payable Jan. 2.

The Consolidated Traction Company of Pittsburgh declared the regular semi-annual dividend of 2 per cent on its stock, payable Jan. 15.

The directors of the State National Bank have declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent, payable Jan. 1 to stock of record Dec. 21.

The Reading Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on its common stock, payable Feb. 5 to holders of record Jan. 23.

Proctor & Gamble Company declared a regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on its preferred stock, payable Jan. 15 to stock of record Dec. 30.

The Wellsbach Company declared the regular semi-annual dividend of 3 1/2 per cent on preferred stock, payable Dec. 30 to stock of record Dec. 26.

Brooklyn Trust Company declared a regular quarterly dividend of 5 per cent and an extra dividend of 10 per cent, payable to stock of record Dec. 23.

Canadian Cottons, Ltd., declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable Jan. 4 to holders of record Dec. 21.

B. & R. Rubber Company declared a dividend of 2 per cent on common stock and 1 1/2 per cent on preferred stock, both payable Jan. 1, 1912, to stock of record Dec. 20.

Flint Mills of Fall River has passed its regular dividend. It paid 1 per cent each of the past two quarters after having skipped a quarter. Usual rate has been 1 1/2 per cent.

The U. S. Finishing has declared the regular quarterly dividends of 1 1/2 per cent on the common and 1 per cent on the preferred, both payable Jan. 2 to holders of record Dec. 21.

A quarterly dividend of \$1.75 per share has been declared on the common stock of the Seattle Electric Company, payable Jan. 15 to stockholders of record at the close of business Jan. 2.

The Electric Storage Battery Company has declared the regular quarterly dividends of 1 per cent each on its common and preferred stock, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 23.

A quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock of the Gorham Manufacturing Company will be paid on Jan. 2, 1912, to stockholders of record at the close of business Dec. 23, 1911.

At the regular meeting of the board of directors of the National Shawmut Bank the regular quarterly dividend of 3 per cent was declared, payable Jan. 1, 1912, to stockholders of record of Dec. 21.

The Cities Service Company has declared the usual monthly dividends of half of 1 per cent on its preferred and 1/4 of 1 per cent on its common stock, both payable Jan. 1 to stock of record Dec. 20.

The directors of the Atlantic Coast Line Company of Connecticut adopted a resolution increasing the quarterly dividend from 2 1/2 to 3 per cent, payable in installments on March 10, June 10, Sept. 10 and Dec. 10.

The Assets Realization Company declared a dividend at the rate of 7 per cent per annum on the old preferred stock and on the new single class for quarter ending Jan. 1, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 30.

The Amoskeag Manufacturing Company declared a regular semi-annual dividend of 2 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock and an initial quarterly dividend of 75 cents a share on the common stock, both payable Jan. 1 to stock of record Dec. 23.

At a meeting of the directors of the New Idria Quicksilver Mining Company, a quarterly dividend, No. 114, of 30¢ per share, and a special dividend from surplus of 30¢ per share, were declared, payable Jan. 1, 1912, to stock of record Dec. 23, 1911.

The Augusta & Aiken Railway & Electric Corporation declared an initial dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on its preferred stock, payable Dec. 30 to stock of record Dec. 27. Books close Dec. 27 and reopen Dec. 28. It is expected that hereafter dividends will be made at the rate of 1 1/2 per cent a quarter, as after Jan. 1 the stock becomes a cumulative 6 per cent issue.

The trustees of the Massachusetts Gas Companies have declared a regular quarterly dividend of \$1 a share on the common stock, payable Feb. 1 to stockholders of record Jan. 18. The East Boston Gas Company has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 2 1/2 per cent. The Newton & Watertown Gas Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. The Citizens' Gas Company of Quincy has declared a quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent. The Boston Consolidated Gas Company has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent.

### BOSTON STOCKS

BOSTON—The following are the transactions of the Boston Stock Exchange giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	1911.	1910.
N. E. Gas & Coke .....	\$28,735	\$50,063
Western Con. Gas .....	125,940	120,115
East Boston Gas .....	6,001	5,597
Citizens' Gas Light .....	1,546	2,142
Newton & Waterbury .....	7,422	8,397
N. E. Coal & Coke .....	20,161	20,681
Federal Coal & Coke .....	1,075	5,251
Boston Bow Boat .....	3,271	7,606
Total .....	\$224,067	\$214,283

## DIVIDENDS

The Interstate Railway Company has declared the regular semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent on its stock, payable Jan. 2.

The Consolidated Traction Company of Pittsburgh declared the regular semi-annual dividend of 2 per cent on its stock payable Jan. 15.

The directors of the State National Bank have declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent, payable Jan. 1 to stock of record Dec. 21.



# Latest Market Reports Events of Interest to Investors

## NEW YORK CENTRAL'S CONTROL OF THE ONTARIO & WESTERN

Hadley Commission's Report Has Important Bearing Upon Transactions of This Kind—Publicity May Prevent Numerous Transactions

NEW YORK—The New York Central's acquisition of Ontario & Western control through exchange of \$13,000,000 debenture bonds for \$20,000,000 stock has been brought forward as an illustration of one of the strongest points made in the Hadley commission's report. In 1904 the New York, New Haven & Hartford issued \$15,000,000 of 4 per cent debentures to pay for the controlling stock in Ontario & Western which at that time was paying no dividends but which was straightway put on a 2 per cent dividend basis that the New Haven's interest obligations might be met. After seven years' ownership the New Haven has turned its property over to the Vanderbilt system, which has issued \$13,000,000 of 4½ per cent debentures to finance its part of the operation. In this way the New York Central has assumed the responsibility of paying yearly, for half a century, \$885,000 in interest on debenture bonds, in exchange for which it is to derive such benefits as can come out of its ownership of \$20,000,000 Ontario & Western stock. These benefits can come from two sources—from dividends on the stock and from traffic interchange between the Ontario lines and the Vanderbilt lines at different points of contact.

The commission's report, written before consummation of the Ontario & Western transfer, nevertheless mentioned the evils flowing from such finance and in the light of what the commission has said some people have taken it upon themselves to judge the New York Central's acquisition in an unfavorable light. As one commentator has put it, "nobody is obliged to pay dividends on shares, but the principal of debentures must be paid at maturity and the current interest is a fixed charge, whether or not the dividends are earned or paid or unpaid." But this same authority goes on to say that "there are three issues of securities covering the same property, and the process seems capable of indefinite repetition." Such a thing as indefinite repetition of security issues, based on a single property is a financial impossibility, although it has been attempted a number of times in the past. The issuing of collateral trust bonds to acquire securities of another corporation, and the further borrowing on these has been known and will constantly be practiced, but indefinite repetition is impossible.

In the case of the Ontario & Western the fact that the New Haven's issue of debentures remains outstanding, although the shares against which these debentures were sold have been sold, cannot be used as upholding the contention of "endless chain" financing, for the Ontario & Western sale occurred only a week ago, and no announcement has yet been made concerning the substitution of collateral for the Ontario & Western shares removed. They are not redeemable until 1955; even therefore, if the New York Central debentures are substituted in place of the Ontario & Western stock the charge of unsafe practice cannot be held against the operation, for the entire amount of New York Central debentures will then be conserved in the New Haven treasury, to secure the New Haven's debenture bonds. In other words, instead of New Haven's obligations being redeemed and New York Central debentures being distributed to investors, the New York Central securities will remain virtually as if unissued, so far as the general investor is concerned, and there is no doubt obligation to bondholders, as is inferred in the charge made by the authority commenting on the Ontario deal. The Ontario & Western is not compelled to double its dividend to carry both of the debenture issues; the dividend of 2 per cent will be turned over to the New Haven debenture holders through the channel of the New York Central, and that is all. In no sense can it be alleged that because these two issues of debentures are outstanding, or because they represent a general railroad practice can railroad rates be influenced upward.

But it can be said that the necessity of the Ontario & Western paying a 2 per cent yearly rate on its stock, so that the debentures may receive their interest does mean the necessity of higher rates than would otherwise be the case. In the fiscal year 1900, the Ontario & Western finished the year with a balance of surplus after dividends of \$180,000. In 1910 the balance of surplus was \$150,000, but in the fiscal year ended June 30 last there was not a surplus, but a deficit of \$19,000. It is very simple to infer from this that, without very substantial business improvement, maintenance of dividends on a scale necessary to pay interest on the debentures outstanding can be effected only through paying out money in dividends which should go toward keeping up the standard of the road, or by securing higher rates. Under New Haven control, the Ontario & Western has not been "skimped" by any means—its ratio of operating expenses to gross earnings of 75 per cent in the fiscal year 1911 is the best evidence of that; nevertheless the example of a railroad paying dividends simply because another road must meet its debenture interest gives ground for grievance on the part of the shippers.

Railroads in the position of the On-

tario & Western—some of them possibly not so well off as that road in the matter of ability to pay dividends—are under the compelling necessity of collecting the income which will make the securities of controlling companies pay their charges, whether or not the traffic ought to bear it, and entirely regardless of the interests of the minority holders in those companies. Consolidation of this sort, of course gives the country the disadvantage of consolidation without the advantages. On this point the railroad securities commission's report says:

"Of the total amount of railroad capital outstanding on June 30, 1910, \$3,952,000,000, or more than 20 per cent of the whole, was held by railroad companies themselves. About one third of this was bonds, and two thirds stock. There is also a large additional amount of railroad securities owned by various 'holding companies,' which are not, technically speaking, railroad corporations and do not make return of their capital to the interstate commerce commission, but which control the policy and direct the operation of the roads whose securities they have purchased. Any artificial stimulus to these inter-corporate holdings is a public evil. Where a railroad controls the operations of another railroad by owning a majority of its stock, or where a holding company controls the operations of several roads in the same manner, we have all the disadvantages of consolidation, without getting all of its advantages. We let the centralization of financial power; we do not get all the economy of operation which should go with it. Apart from this general danger we open the way to several specific evils.

"Where a railroad controls the operations of another road by an ownership of a majority of its stock, there is constant danger that the minority holders will not be fairly treated. The road thus purchased has become part of a large system, and is operated by representatives of the whole system. It is almost certain that the advantage of the whole will be preferred to the separate interests of the part in matters of operation, traffic and finance. Again, the existence of two or more companies under the same management, having separate organizations but united control, invites the concealment of financial transactions by the shifting of charges from one company to another."

The commission proposes as a remedy that when shares are issued at a discount the discount shall be made up from earnings before dividends are allowed. The greater the discount the greater the interval before it would be possible to pay dividends and the greater the discouragement from the issue of shares in that manner. Minority protection is proposed by the expedient of requiring their interest to enjoy the privilege of sale at the same price if it is a fixed price or at an appraisal. Where a common stock alone is bought it should be made obligatory to buy the preferred or to make the preferred shares cumulative, thus checking the temptation to unfair dealings with the income earned. With these points safeguarded, and the purchase of one railway by another permissible, the commission would require the minority to sell, in order to check mere vexatious opposition.

In all events, the proposal for publicity would make impossible many operations which now are carried through. The commission recommends the adoption of provisions regarding publicity which will show the actual facts regarding stock and bond issues in the several states and the consideration received therefor. Any railroad doing interstate business which issues bonds or stocks should be required by statute to furnish the interstate commerce commission, it goes on to say, at the time of the issue with a full statement of the details of the issue, the amount of the proceeds and the purposes for which the proceeds are to be used, followed in due time by an accounting for such proceeds, as more fully hereinafter set forth.

## RETURNS OF THE TRUST COMPANIES

NEW YORK—No change in relative positions of the 10 largest trust companies in the United States is shown by the call for conditions of such companies in Illinois on Dec. 6. Guaranty, Bankers and Farmers Loan of New York are still the three leaders in point of gross deposits. The first of these reported in September \$161,592,000 in this item. Bankers reported \$142,550,000 and Farmers Loan & Trust showed \$137,279,000. The largest Chicago company is Illinois Trust & Savings Bank, which has increased its deposits by about \$4,000,000 to \$84,393,378. Two other Chicago companies are among the first 10, Merchants Loan & Trust and First Trust Savings Bank, neither of which shows much change. Old Colony is the only Boston company among the first 10, it having \$80,579,000 in deposits. Central, United States and the Union Trust companies of New York are the other three.

## BOSTON LOANING RATES

Boston loaning rates for stocks this morning were: Amalgamated 4, Telephone 3 to 4, Steel flat, Lake 4, Calumet & Arizona 4, Union Pacific 4 per cent.

## COLORADO FUEL'S DIVIDENDS ON THE PREFERRED ISSUE

Problem as to How Back Payments Shall Be Disposed of at Termination of the Company's Charter

## DIVERSE OPINIONS

On Oct. 21, 1912 the 20-year charter of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company will expire. As there is a total of about 70 per cent accumulated preferred stock dividends on the books against this company, it becomes of interest to consider the possibility of payment in connection with the approaching termination of the company's charter.

The 8 per cent accumulative dividend on the \$2,000,000 preferred stock was regularly paid from incorporation until February, 1903—since then no dividend has been paid on either preferred or common. At first blush it would appear that payment of the \$1,400,000 accrued dividends would necessarily be a condition precedent either to a winding up of the corporation's affairs or a renewal of the charter. But there is considerable doubt as to the accuracy of this opinion. A Boston banker, for instance, has had the reports of two independent attorneys on this knotty problem, and they are flatly in opposition.

In the original articles of incorporation there is a provision that the corporation's existence shall be 20 years, "with such powers of renewal as are or may hereafter be provided by law." Nothing appears in the document which would seem to cover the exigencies of the existing situation. The case is apparently unprecedented.

At the current market there is a spread deducting the 70 per cent accrued dividends of about 10 points between Colorado Fuel preferred and common, the former at 108 and the latter at 28. The preferred of course sells at this high price—that is, high for a non-dividend payer—on the expectation of a settlement of back dividends, based on the company's improving financial condition. The June 30 last balance sheet showed a working capital of upward of \$17,000,000.

For the first half of its current fiscal year, to end Dec. 31, Colorado Fuel & Iron Company, it is understood, will do considerably better in the way of earnings than for the same period of 1910. The company earned \$1,253,547 in fiscal year to June 30 last, or 62 per cent on its preferred stock.

## BISCUIT COMPANY THIS YEAR DOES RECORD BUSINESS

NEW YORK—New York plants of the National Biscuit Company are now in the middle of the annual rush of mid-summer holiday orders and are operating at about 90 per cent capacity. As this Christmas trade extends all over the country it may be assumed that the other four parts which the company operates are doing as well as this on the average. While the company did a capacity business in the late spring and summer, operations fell off somewhat during the fall months, although at no time have they averaged below 80 per cent. Soon after the middle of January there will probably be a gradual falling off until the demand from summer resorts results in increased operations in the latter part of May and by July the company should be again operating to capacity.

Earnings this year will undoubtedly be the largest in the company's history, for not only has the demand for their goods been larger than ever before, but also the reduced cost of various materials has added to net profits.

It is estimated that gross earnings for the year will approximate \$49,000,000, net earnings \$5,000,000, and that the surplus applicable to common stock will come to at least \$3,361,685, equal to 11.41 per cent on the \$29,236,000 of this stock outstanding. This estimated percentage compares with 9.86 per cent earned in the fiscal year to Jan. 31, 1911; 7.67 per cent in 1910; 7.38 per cent in 1909; 8.08 in 1908, and 7.58 per cent in 1907.

## HOLIDAYS ON THE STOCK EXCHANGES

Governors of the New York stock exchange have voted to close the exchange on Saturday, Dec. 23. The exchange will therefore be closed from Friday night to Tuesday morning. The governing committee of the Boston stock exchange has voted to close from Friday, Dec. 22, to Tuesday, Dec. 26. The Boston curb will also be closed for the same period.

## NEW YORK CENTRAL NOTES

NEW YORK—J. P. Morgan & Co. have purchased the recently authorized issue of \$15,000,000 4½ per cent equipment notes of the New York Central lines maturing in annual instalments over a period of 15 years. It is understood that a public offering of the same will be made shortly at a price yielding slightly less than 4½ per cent.

## EXPECT BETTER RAILWAY BUYING OF STEEL SOON

NEW YORK—The Iron Age says: The steel companies have made some further progress in establishing higher prices for their products in the past week, and now look for railroad buying to reinforce the position in which the recent heavy volume of low price business has put them.

Actual market developments have plainly modified selling policies as indicated by the establishment of \$1.15, Pittsburgh, for steel bars in the past week, and by the disappearance of recent low prices for structural shapes and plates.

It had been expected that a number of blast furnaces of the Steel corporation would be banked over the holidays, but the order has been given to operate them as usual. Several additions to the list of the corporation's active furnaces are scheduled for January.

Heavy buying by the railroads is impending in rails. Announcement of contracts for 600,000 to 600,000 tons are expected within the next fortnight, the buyers including the New York Central, Pennsylvania, Baltimore & Ohio, Atchafalaya, Southern Railway and several western lines.

In the Chicago district orders for about 100,000 tons are pending and likely to be closed within the week.

The Pennsylvania car order, it is now definitely stated, will be for 24,000 cars which will require fully 300,000 tons of steel.

Wire and sheet and tin plate mills will operate on increased schedules after Jan. 1. At present tin plate plants are running at about 70 per cent of capacity.

Pig iron markets are quieting down after a month of heavy buying, the market feature of which was that it left prices practically unchanged.

## FIFTEEN PER CENT GAIN IN NET PROFITS

Net profits of the Massachusetts Lighting Companies for the fiscal year ending Dec. 31 will show a gain of fully 15 per cent compared with 1910. Surplus available for dividends should be approximately \$358,000, equivalent to 9 per cent on the \$3,954,500 outstanding stock. For the six months ending with June gain in net profits was 18 per cent, but there has been a slight recession during the past five months.

Massachusetts Lighting Companies now has 22 operating companies, 20 of which are supplying gas or electricity or both in various towns and cities throughout the state. While some of the smaller companies have shown a deficit this year all the larger ones have experienced a marked increase in profits.

In order to provide for financial requirements of some of the companies the trustees were authorized in February to issue 6800 additional shares of stock. Later stockholders were offered the right to subscribe for \$176,090 of this new stock at \$110 per share, which was all taken.

The progress made by these companies over the last few years shows some of the advantages of voluntary associations and the efficiency of management possible of attainment. Since the various properties were taken over by the Massachusetts Lighting Companies investment in plant has increased more than 100 per cent, the number of customers has nearly doubled and in practically every town or city where the association has managed companies, the price of gas and electricity have been voluntarily reduced. The operating companies are now engaged in business in 27 cities and towns, having a combined population of 207,831 and serving 23,599 customers.

## NAVAL STORES

Turpentine is moving only in a limited routine way and the market is quiet but steady with the quotation unchanged at 53½ cents ex-yard.

Rosin—Moderate jobbing quantities are moving into consuming channels and the market is fairly steady without important change in prices, although the lower grades are stronger.

The New York Commercial quotes: Common \$6.90, gum sam E \$7, graded B \$7.15, D \$7.30, E \$7.35, F \$7.35, G \$7.40, H \$7.40, I \$7.45, K \$7.70, M \$7.80, N \$7.90, W \$8, WW \$8.25.

Tar and Pitch—Business is slow and wholly in jobbing parcels with dealers quoting \$5.75@6 for tar and \$4.25@4.50 for pitch.

SAVANNAH—Spirits turpentine firm at 48½@49¼; receipts, 627; exports, 160; stock, 15,339. Rosins firm; sales, 2511; receipts, 395; exports, 824; stock, 138,247. Prices: WW \$7.75, WG \$7.50, N \$7.30, M \$7.20, K \$7.05, I \$6.80@6.95, H \$6.70@6.90, G \$6.70@6.85, F \$6.70@6.82½, E \$6.75@6.80, D \$6.75, B \$6.75.

WILMINGTON—Rosin firm; good, \$6.10. Spirits firm. Machine, 48½¢. Tar firm, \$1.80. Turpentine firm; hard, \$3.50; soft, \$4.50; virgin, \$4.50.

LONDON—Turpentine firm, 37s 6d. Rosin, American fine steady, 18s 6d. Rosin, American standard firm, 16s 3d.

## CAPITALIZATION OF PACIFIC MAIL ON LARGE SCALE

Annual Deficits a Regular Thing With Company—Urge Subsidies by the Government

## SALE OF PROPERTY

From San Francisco comes a story that negotiations are under way for the sale by the Southern Pacific of its holdings in Pacific Mail to the International Mercantile Marine Company. Control of Pacific Mail passed to the Harriman interests in 1900 at about \$50 a share. Prior to that time dividends at the rate of 3 per cent a year had been paid, but they were then suspended and all net earnings applied to the betterment and extension of the property. The outstanding capitalization is \$20,000,000.

Pacific Mail owns and operates lines of steamers plying between San Francisco and Honolulu, Yokohama and Hongkong, also from San Francisco to Panama and Mexico and Central American points. Its property consists of 18 steel and iron ocean-going steamers, with other necessary floating equipment and real estate, buildings, machinery, etc., located at Panama Bay, Colon, Hong Kong, San Francisco, Yokohama and other points. It has just purchased the Mongolia and Manchuria, large steamships heretofore leased from the Oregon Short Line.

That the company is over 100 per cent overcapitalized is shown by the fact that for years the balance sheet has shown a deficit each year of \$10,000,000 to \$12,000,000. The gross earnings, total expenses, expenditures for depreciation and repairs and final deficit or surplus for 10 years have been as follows:

Year	Gross	Total	Dep.	Final
1902	\$2,023,346	\$2,012,149	\$24,782	\$967,553
1903	2,827,296	2,594,402	314,825	88,281
1904	3,691,705	3,040,048	314,825	246,892
1905	4,775,728	3,950,083	314,825	1,217,827
1906	5,724,327	4,856,356	397,549	2,829,857
1907	4,829,244	4,294,548	397,880	1,190,165
1908	3,395,312	3,097,695	397,104	428,817
1909	4,069,444	4,052,737	351,892	729,695
1910	4,856,374	4,715,148	352,802	214,577
1911	4,974,819	4,819,628	354,457	186,276

## Surplus.

During the 10-year period the ratio of expenses to gross earnings has been 92.2 per cent and the proportion of gross earnings expended on repairs and depreciation has been 8.5 per cent, the small balance remaining having been charged off for fire losses and other extraordinary charges.

The net result of the 10 years operations has been a deficit of about \$400,000 and the total deficit of the company as shown by its balance sheet on April 30, 1911, was nearly \$12,000,000. The company has no debts other than those for current expenses and no bonds.

Pacific Mail is planning for four new ships which will be larger and more comfortable than anything now crossing the Pacific and are intended to obtain for Pacific Mail its fair share of the increasing traffic which is coming in the development of trade with the Orient. Then the Panama canal is entering into the considerations of the steamship companies operating on the Pacific coast and Congress will be asked at this session to fix the tolls for its use.

It is contended that in fairness to American shipping some allowance should be made for ships flying the American flag over those of foreign register in the use of the canal, and if any terms are made Pacific Mail will benefit from this source. The secretary of war is in favor of a subsidy for ships of American register using the canal and his recommendations will have considerable weight in the final adjustment of tolls.

During the current year fixed charges and depreciation charges will be reduced through the purchase of the two Oregon Short Line steamships just bought, the total amount saved being estimated at \$100,000 a year. Pacific Mail is heavily handicapped however in its lack of a subsidy from the federal government. It competes with Canadian and Japanese lines, both of which are liberally subsidized. Passenger traffic takes the Pacific Mail steamships because they are more comfortable, but the foreign steamships take the freight because the subsidies allow them to make cheaper rates.

Since Nov. 1, 1908, when the interstate commerce commission ordered that all transcontinental traffic must pay domestic rates, the Pacific Mail has lost traffic aggregating 125,000 tons a year, exclusive of the increase which was to be expected, this traffic going to its foreign competitors or the longer way around by the Suez canal route.

## SHOE BUYERS

(Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, Dec. 21)

Among the boot and shoe and leather dealers in Boston today are the following:

Baltimore, Md.—S. N. Chamberlain, F. S. Baltimore, Md.—Wm. McDonough of Baltimore Bargain House, Adams.  
Charlotte, N. C.—W. R. Foreman of Foreman Shoe Co., Essex.  
Portland, Ore.—O. E. Krause, 143 Lincoln st.  
Sale Lake City, Utah—Ben Davis of Leavitt Shoe Corporation, Essex.  
LEATHER BUYERS  
Glasgow, Scot.—J. E. Martin of W. & J. E. Martin.  
Quebec, Can.—J. Stuart Ritchie of John Ritchie Co., Ltd., 166 Lincoln st.

## TODAY'S PRODUCE MARKET

Prices figured on a wholesale basis.

### Arrivals

Str Nantucket, Norfolk, with 440 bbls spinach, 100 bbls kale, 63 cts parsley, 931 bbs oranges, 900 bags peanuts.  
Str H M Whitney, New York, brought 483 bbs grape fruit, 2321 bbs oranges, 2 cts figs, 195 bbs dates, 6 cts pineapples, 665 bbs macaroni.  
Str Onondaga, Jacksonville, due tomorrow, has 8 bbs lemons, 813 bbs oranges, 688 bbs grape fruit, 6 cts pineapples.  
Str Kershaw, due tomorrow, from Norfolk, has 200 bbs oranges, 40 bbs spinach, 15 cts parsley, 900 bags peanuts.

♦ Egg market easier: Extra 1sts, 38¢; 30c; 1sts, 36¢@37c; Ref 1sts firmer at 23½¢@24½¢.

### Other Markets

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Egg market steady Dec. 20 at 28½¢.  
CHICAGO.—Butter market steady Dec. 20. Ex. 35, No. 1 pkg stk 21, refts 6020. Egg market firm; 1sts 28 to 31, ordinary 1sts 25 to 27, refts 1000.  
Liverpool Cheese  
Canadian colored 70.6. White 70.

## UNITED STATES RUBBER BONDS

A short time ago the United States Rubber Company's subsidiary, the General Rubber Company, sold a block of \$2,000,000 4½ per cent 10-year debentures. This brings the total amount of these bonds outstanding up to \$9,000,000, the full authorized issue. The bonds are guaranteed principal and interest by the United States Rubber Company and Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company jointly.

It is understood that the bonds were purchased by a New York syndicate headed by the First National Bank and were quickly sold without public offering.

The bonds have only about 3½ years to run and were sold practically as a three-year note.

Proceeds of this issue were to be used to finance the company's entrance into the raising of crude rubber in the far east. The company has spent large sums in acquiring enormous rubber plantations in the east and further cash has been needed for plantings. A portion of the proceeds of the bonds will also give the General Rubber Company, which handles the crude rubber end of the system, additional working capital.

## BRIGHT OUTLOOK FOR EQUIPMENT

NEW YORK—Last week orders were placed for 112 cars and 85 locomotives compared with 5000 cars and eight locomotives the previous week and 3175 cars and no engines two weeks ago.

Of new specifications issued the most important was that of Pennsylvania, which increased its former inquiry for 10,500 cars to 17,000 cars. Roads of this country and Canada are at present in the market for 32,000 cars and 75 locomotives.

Equipment officials are optimistic regarding conditions and feel that 1912 will be a record-breaker in equipment ordered and will more than make up for slackness of 1911. Dulness last week was in a great part due to unwillingness of equipment companies to accept contracts at 1911's low prices. It is believed only a short time will elapse before the roads will realize that the bargain days of equipment buying are over.

Plants continue to average about 55 per cent of capacity. The car concerns are at about 50 per cent, locomotive companies about 45 per cent, and accessory supplies concerns bring percentage named with an average of 70 per cent to 80 per cent of capacity.

### CLEARING HOUSE

New York funds sold at the clearing house today at par.

Exchanges and balances for today compare with the totals for the corresponding periods in 1910 as follows:

1911. 1910.  
Exchanges ..... \$27,407,067 \$25,287,008  
Balances ..... 1,876,037 1,688,004  
United States still treasury shows a credit balance at the clearing house today of \$92,720.

### UTAH MINES CONSOLIDATION

SALT LAKE, Utah—Contracts have been signed and articles of incorporation will be filed in a few days for a big consolidation of properties at Alta under Michigan-Utah management.

# Keep Posted

on the  
**Special Markets**

**SHOE AND LEATHER, Tuesdays**  
**WOOL TRADE, Every Wednesday**

**OUR OWN REPORTS**  
**ORIGINAL, AUTHORITY**

In the  
**Monitor's Financial Pages**



## NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

ALSACE-LORRAINE'S  
NEW DIET IS OPENED  
IN KAISER'S PALACE

Speech From Throne Gives  
Details of Canalization  
of Moselle Proposal and  
of Rhine and Rhone Plans

## KAISER NOMINATES

(Special to the Monitor)  
BERLIN, Ger.—In the large hall of the Kaiser's palace at Strassburg the new Diet of Alsace-Lorraine was formally opened recently, the members of both chambers, with the exception of the 11 Social Democrats and Herr Wetterle, being present.

Count Wedel, the lord lieutenant, read the throne speech, which pronounced the financial year that had just closed to have been far more favorable than any one had anticipated. The present year would of necessity be less favorable, owing to the expense attendant upon the introduction of the constitution and to the grant made for the veterans' relief. The speech contained details of the proposal for the canalization of the river Moselle from Metz to Diebentzen, for boats of 300 tons, and also for the extension of the Rhine-Rhone canal above Mulhausen to the French frontier for boats of the same tonnage.

After the speech was ended and a cheer had been heartily joined in for the Emperor, the members repaired to the Parliament house, where in the second chamber Secretary of State von Bulow opened the session with the swearing-in of the new members. Dr. Ricklin of the Center party was elected president. Herr Boeckl of the Social Democrats first vice-president and the Liberal member, George Wolf, second vice-president, the voting being conducted secretly.

Dr. Ricklin, after accepting office, declared he would see to it that a tone worthy of the house was always maintained, for not only Germany but the whole world would watch the Parliament that was a product of a general, a secret and a direct electorate.

The Kaiser has nominated 18 members for the first chamber and not 15, as has been erroneously reported. These include General von Armin, a retired officer of Metz; Professor Brunnert, Goehnerat Schmidt, general manager of the Alsatian railways, and a schoolmaster of Lorraine named Weckel. The Kaiser has been at pains to appoint men of as various professions as possible.

WIRELESS STATION  
IN GERMANY ABLE  
TO REACH NEW YORK

(Special to the Monitor)  
BERLIN, Ger.—At Nauen, which is close to Berlin, a wireless telegraphy station has been established on a tower which, with the exception of the Eiffel tower in Paris, is declared to be the highest in the world. This tower was originally 300 feet high, but in order to increase the range of the wireless station, it was decided to add another superstructure of 300 feet.

It is possible to communicate from the tower direct to New York. The tower, with its superstructure, is now often lost in the clouds. In appearance it is like a huge mast of iron trestle work springing vertically from the earth's surface toward the sky, from the uppermost extremity of which a nest of wire work stretches toward the ground.

The Nauen tower rests upon a single steel ball let into the earth, upon which rests the entire weight of over 600 feet of iron work. Upon a structure of so great a height the power of the wind is naturally very great, and it was therefore decided to allow it a certain amount of "give," and to this end its hollowed base rests upon a single ball, upon which the tower swings to the force of the wind.

BERLIN TO HELP  
BOYS AND GIRLS

(Special to the Monitor)  
BERLIN, Germany.—In view of the dearth of food a quarter of a million marks has been provided in the budget for 1912 above last year's by the city authorities for the benefit of the people. Other benevolent movements are also on foot in Berlin, including a refuge for homeless boys and girls with the opportunity of finding suitable work for them.

## MANSION HOUSE CRITICIZED

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON.—The Mansion House is declared to be in a bad condition and it has been decided by the court of common council that a committee should inquire and report upon it. It was proposed by one member that the place should be rebuilt, but the court would not listen to anything so drastic.

SLOW DANCE OF KING'S BODYGUARD  
IS FEATURE OF ATHENS FESTIVAL

(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)

*Dance of the Euzones, or bodyguard of the King of Greece—Shown while performing their festival dance*

(Special to the Monitor)  
ATHENS, Greece.—Among the many quaint customs connected with the celebration of the feast of Easter in Greece is the dance of the Euzones, or King's bodyguard, which takes place in the open space outside their barracks, on the left of the royal palace in Athens.

Immediately after their festive midday dinner on Easter Sunday the Euzones emerge leisurely from their gaily decorated barracks and stand about in groups before the door, fully conscious in a quiet way, for all the dignified reserve of their manner, of the very fine appearance they are making and of the admiring gaze of the crowd and the koldaks of the foreigners.

They are a fine sight too, those Eu-

zones, for their uniforms, a slightly glorified edition of the Greek national dress of full white kilt, white leggings and white shirts, with short sleeveless embroidered jackets, elaborate belts, and scarlet caps and shoes adorned with big black tassels, set off their tall little figures to perfection, while their manly workmanlike air saves them from any suspicion of giving a theatrical performance.

The dress is Albanian in origin and in a simpler form and with various modifications is worn all over the mainland of Greece by the country people, but differs from that worn by the inhabitants of the islands.

When the whole troop is assembled

they join hands and begin the characteristic Greek dance, singing their own accompaniment. It looks monotonous to our eyes, but the Greeks never seem to find it so. It consists of a curious, slow dancing step, the chief exertions falling to the part of the leader, who performs leaps and bounds and turns in the air at intervals, and who does not hold his place for very long, so that others may in turn exhibit their prowess.

Both dancers and audience evidently highly appreciate the performance and the Euzones keep up their curious evolutions most of the afternoon, circling round and round the graveled space to the accompaniment of their half eastern sounding chant.

POPULAR BANKS  
URGED IN FRANCE

(Special to the Monitor)  
PARIS, France.—One of the municipal councilors has given notice that he will move a resolution at an early date providing that on the renewal of the charter of the Bank of France, the £20,000,000, which is the sum agreed to be placed at the disposal of the treasury by the bank and for which the treasury has at the moment no special use, shall be applied either wholly or in part to the establishment of popular banks having exclusively for object the assistance of small traders and manufacturers.

## UNEMPLOYED FOUND WORK

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON.—Every winter the problem of finding work for the unemployed becomes acute, and in these circumstances every little helps. It is therefore satisfactory to learn that the office of works has submitted to the central unemployed body schemes which will provide work for 210 men for 16 weeks at a total cost for labor of £3360. The men are to be employed on draining, trenching, road widening, etc., in the various parks in and around the metropolis.

## VICTORIA (AUS.) PROGRESSES

(Special to the Monitor)  
MELBOURNE, Vic., Aus.—At the time of the completion of the Victorian year-book for 1910-11, that is to say on Dec. 31, 1910, over 13,000,000 acres of crown lands still remained for disposal. There were 130,000 acres under irrigated culture and nearly 11,000,000 acres artificially supplied with water for domestic use and for watering stock. In 14 years the land under cultivation had increased by 2,460,000 acres.

ELECTION ACTIVITY IN  
GERMANY IS FEATURE

Among Parties Most Alert  
in Campaign Are Liberals,  
Progressives, Bavarian,  
and the Social Democrats

## HOLIDAYS ARE FULL

(Special to the Monitor)  
BERLIN, Ger.—All parties are at work with the greatest activity in their own interests, and the holidays will be merely a name this year, for the elections take place on Jan. 12.

The Liberals of Berlin have had several crowded meetings during the last few days, at which powerful speeches were made by recognized leaders of the party. Councillor Kaempe, candidate for the first Berlin constituency, who was enthusiastically applauded, declared the recent debate in the Reichstag upon the increasing dearth of food had plainly shown that nothing was to be expected from the government, and he and Herr von Lützow—member of the Imperial Diet—were agreed upon the necessity of opening the frontiers.

Speaking on the subject of national

MALAY RUBBER  
VALUE ADVANCES

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON.—According to the report on the federated Malay states for 1910 the value of rubber exported during the year was \$38,466,140, an advance of \$24,010,158 on the figures for 1909. Considerable fluctuations in the price of rubber occurred during the period under review.

Starting at 7s. for sheet and biscuit in January, it rose to 11s. 10½d. in April and May, after which it declined, reaching its lowest point, 4s. 9d., in October. There was a slight rise, however, toward the end of the year. Meanwhile the cost of production, which in 1909 was placed at 1s. 3d. per pound, rose to about 1s. 6d. per pound in 1910.

## COASTAL RAILWAY EXTENDS

(Special to the Monitor)  
BRISBANE, Q., Aus.—The Coastal railway line is now under construction at six points. Work is being pushed on northward at Rockhampton; an officer is at work with men at Mackay and others at Bobabwa and at Ayr; a large number of men are at work on the section from Townsville to Ingham, and a section is also being constructed from Babinda to the Johnstone river.

## ATTAR OF ROSES DEARER

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON.—According to a consular report of the trade of Bulgaria, attar of roses is likely to be dearer. The yield for the district known as the "Valley of Roses," where 700 acres are under cultivation, amounted to 5550 pounds in 1910, of the value of £148,000, at an average of £26 15s. a pound, against 11,000 pounds, £148,000 and £16 5s. in 1909.

## THEATER NURSERIES IS PLAN

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON.—It has been proposed that the London theaters should have attached to them nurseries where mothers who wish to attend matinees can leave their children while they watch the performance. This scheme, it is said, is not new in America or Canada, but the very idea is unknown in England. It will be interesting to see how the idea is received in this country.

## GEORGE EDWARDS IS GUEST

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON.—George Edwards, who has celebrated his twenty-fifth anniversary as a theatrical manager, was entertained at a banquet at the Savoy hotel and was presented by Sir Herbert Tree, in the name of the many distinguished guests, with a gold cup in honor of the occasion.

HIGH STANDARD OF  
BRITAIN'S FOREIGN  
TRADE MAINTAINED

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON.—British foreign trade for the month of November maintained the high standard which has been so noticeable during the current year. The value of imports amounted to £65,432,935, an increase of £1,343,083 or 2 per cent on the figures for November, 1910.

Raw cotton formed the leading item among the imports, accounting for £9,830,724 of the total. This amount, however, shows a decrease of 27.2 per cent on the figures for the previous year. Wheat comes next with £3,731,619, again a decrease of 5.1 per cent on the figures for 1910.

Exports reached a value of £40,986,391, an advance of £4,088,966 or 11 per cent on the figures for the corresponding month of the previous year. Cotton likewise occupied the foremost place among the exports, reaching a value of £10,257,877, an increase of 14.7 per cent on the figures for the previous year. Iron and steel came next with £4,226,250, an increase of 13.5 per cent and coal, coke, etc., third, with £3,362,129, an advance of 12 per cent.

The value of re-exports was £7,834,229, an increase of £375,623 or 5 per cent on the figures for November, 1910. The Trade Union unemployment rate, which also appears in the returns, shows that unemployment in November, 1911, was less than in the corresponding month of any other year during the 12 years 1900-1911.

BRITISH LEADERS OF MUSIC  
HAIL NOVELLO CENTENARY

Famous Publishing House Is Honored by Public Dinner  
and an Illuminated Address Offering Congratulations on Past Triumphs and Best Wishes for Future

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON.—The centenary of Messrs. Novello, the well-known music publishers, was celebrated recently by a public dinner given to the heads of the firm by the chief members of the musical world.

Sir T. Vesey Strong presided and the company of over 200 included Sir Alexander and Lady Mackenzie, Sir George and Lady Martin, Sir F. Cowen, Dr. E. F. Fanning, Sir Ernest Clarke and Mr. Stuart-Wortley, M. P.

In proposing the toast to the "House of Novello" the chairman said that the one hundredth anniversary of the establishment of the house was so important an event that the lovers of music, professional and amateur, had seized the opportunity to offer to the heads of the firm their congratulations upon all that they had yet achieved and their best wishes for triumphs still to be secured.

Sir T. Vesey Strong then presented to Alfred H. Littleton, the present head of the firm, an illuminated address signed by the chairman and the committee and 240 supporters. The address contained the following words:

"Founded in the year 1811 by Vincent Novello, the house during an entire century has taken the lead in supplying the English-speaking people with music of every kind, including the works of the great masters of the foremost British composers, and especially with church and choral music, at prices within reach of the masses. It has thereby, in our opinion, contributed materially to the advancement of musical education, which has, during the past hundred years, been so marked a feature."

A. H. Littleton, in reply, said that the really valuable part of the work of the house had been done by Vincent Novello, Alfred Novello and his own father, Henry Littleton, who were pioneers in every sense of the word. He then described

LARGE NUMBER OF  
ITALIANS ABROAD IS  
REVEALED IN CENSUS

(Special to the Monitor)  
ROME.—According to the Italian census returns for the present year the population of Italy on the date of the reckoning was 34,886,653, exclusive of 1,150,236 persons temporarily residing abroad but expected home before the end of the year.

The number of Italians resident abroad and not expected to return to Italy for the present is estimated at 5,000,000. The population of Italy at the last census, 10 years ago, was 32,475,263, so that there has been an increase of 2,211,390 persons or 6.81 per cent.

As regards the distribution of population, eight provinces in southern Italy show a decrease, while all the others show an increase. Thirteen cities have over 100,000 inhabitants, Naples coming first with 709,376, Milan next with 602,230 and Rome third with 516,790. It is interesting to note that the population of Messina has only decreased from 149,771 to 126,172.

INCREASE IN DUTIES  
AND TAXES WILL BE  
SOUGHT IN GERMANY

(Special to the Monitor)  
BERLIN.—The extra session forced upon the Reichstag by the chancellor terminated with the final debate on the Morocco question.

A good deal of work has been got through in this compulsory session that would otherwise have remained shelved indefinitely. Thus the canal duties and the insurance of private officials and several matters of minor importance as well, will be finished. It is not considered, however, that the government will gain much in the forthcoming elections by making these small concessions.

Concerning the so-called finance reform Secretary of State Wermuth did his best to give a cheerful picture of the state coffers, for which he was rewarded by derisive shouts of "election speech" from the Social Democrats.

Touching upon the question of the budget estimates for 1912, however, he could not avoid the admission that a considerable increase of duties and taxes would have to be reckoned with, details of which he was not in a position to give, the budget being before the Imperial Diet.

According to a usually well-informed authority it transpires that 60,000,000 marks are to be expended annually for six years upon the increase of the German navy. To meet this extra expenditure new sources of revenue will have to be found.

CONTEST FOR SEATS  
MAY THROW LIGHT  
ON BRITISH POLITICS

By-Elections in Scotland  
and Lanarkshire Likely  
to Show People's View of  
New Insurance Measure

## LIBERALS HOPEFUL

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON.—The two pending elections for Parliament may throw some interesting light on the effect of the insurance bill on the constituencies, though they are not likely to have any effect on the composition of the House.

In North Ayrshire, A. M. Anderson, having been appointed solicitor general for Scotland, is compelled to seek re-election, under the act which requires a member receiving an office of profit under the crown to resign his seat. His opponent, as at the last election, will be Capt. Duncan Campbell. The seat was won from the Liberal Unionists by Mr. Anderson in January, 1910, and has been held by him ever since. His majority at the last election was 354, and though the appointment of a member as a minister always tends to strengthen his position in his constituency, Mr. Anderson may have to fight pretty hard for his seat on this occasion.

The other seat is the Govan division of Lanarkshire, where a vacancy has also been caused by the sitting member, W. Hunter, K. C., having accepted the office of a senator of his majesty's college of justice of Scotland. The Liberal candidate will be D. F. Holmes of Bridge of Weir, while the Unionist candidate will be George Balfour, who fought the seat at the last election. On this occasion Mr. Hunter's majority was 2040 over Mr. Balfour. The seat may therefore be considered a safe one for the Liberals, but the Unionists hope that they may be able to considerably reduce the majority.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS  
OF  
**JEWELS**  
DIAMONDS, RUBIES  
EMERALDS, PEARLS  
SAPPHIRES  
**PENDANTS**  
BRACELETS  
SAUTOIRS  
RINGS  
AND THE NEW  
**JABOT PIN**  
MOUNTED IN  
PLATINUM  
**Smith  
Patterson & Co.**  
52 SUMMER STREET

CALENDARS 5c to \$5.00  
**DAMON'S** H. H. Carter & Co.  
7 Pemberton Sq. (Just off Scollay Sq.)

BI-WEEKLY  
**The Monitor**  
Now Offers  
**A Stamp  
Department**  
For the Children  
Every Other Saturday

Q This new department tells all about postage stamp collecting and other matters of interest to the junior philatelist. Boys and girls will find it a source of entertainment and profit.  
Q The young people will find something to please them in every issue of

**Saturday's  
Monitor**

**FURS**  
  
**COLLINS & FAIRBANKS  
COMPANY**  
383 Washington Street  
BOSTON

Photo Books  
For Christmas gifts. Hundreds of styles for unmounted photos. 27-63 Franklin St.  
**WARD'S**

MAGAZINES  
Current Numbers  
and Subscriptions  
**W. B. Clarke Co.**  
26 & 28 Tremont St.



# THE HOME FORUM

## REAL BOTTICELLI FOR AMERICA

THAT there has been no surely accredited painting by Botticelli in America has long been a regret to the collectors for the museums and galleries of the country. This painter of such individualistic style, who seems as lovely in sentiment and perfect in grace as Raphael while yet possessing something of the primitive ingenuousness of Giotto himself, is perhaps the favorite painter of those who love the unobvious more than the plainly and substantially beautiful. There is something utterly unobtainable about the charm of Botticelli. One must feel it, for it cannot be explained. He is archaic as the harmonies of Debussy are archaic, and modern, too, as the much discussed Frenchman is; and as far as Debussy is from the standardized perfections of his art as represented by the acknowledged most great. He is not the Shakespeare of painting; the Spenser rather.

Therefore the news that a real Botticelli has been bought for the Metropolitan gallery is good news indeed. It is a

panel showing three scenes from the life of St. Zenobius, from the collection of Sir William Neville Abdy, lately sold in London. That it is surely by Botticelli, though not one of his great works, critics agree. Some one speaks of the daring massing of rose-color and vermilion together against the grays of the architectural setting as a thoroughly Botticellian bit of evidence.

Recalling that one of the most beautiful of the Botticelli paintings—"Pallas and the Centaur," or "Wisdom leading Ignorance Captive," or whatever one chooses to call it—was only discovered in 1894, hidden away in an attic or kitchen of the Pitti palace, it does seem as if Italy might spare a few more of her unnumbered and unregarded treasures to the land across the sea. For while America can have music of the masters here, and books, the paintings cannot be reproduced in a satisfactory way. These marvels crowd the galleries of Europe so that pictures which would be an object

of long pilgrimage in America are fairly passed by unheeded in the splendid shining of the greatest works. Enough works by the old masters here to educate the American people to an understanding of classic painting would be a good thing, too, for Italy, and draw other thousands to her shores to study the greatest examples of the renaissance. But perhaps Italy thinks she has all the American tourists now that she can handle.

## Lady of the Dusk

Within my garden hot and dry  
A tardy guest, with sandalled feet,  
Has brushed the drooping roses by,  
And hung to me their fragrance sweet.

Her trailing gown of misty gray  
Beneath the trees I've dimly seen;  
The meadow grasses swing and sway  
To show me where her path has been.

With healing touch, each leaf and flower  
She blesses on her silent way;  
Our Lady of the Twilight Hour  
Cooling the footprints of the Day!  
—Westminster-Gazette.

## COLLEGE WOMEN IN ADVERTISING WORK

ONE of the Vassar alumnae has written a most interesting letter to the Vassar Miscellany about her chosen work as a business woman. She finds that comparatively few college women go into business, but that the heads of great business houses are more and more seeking educated, intelligent women to help them run their business on the best lines of modern management.

This young woman went into a great house that sells clothing and goods of every sort for women's use. Everything from frying pans to diamond tiaras may be bought under one roof. The college girl went on to what is called the editorial staff of the organization and learned business methods and all the thousand things connected with an enterprise of that sort. Of course her college training was of immense benefit in helping her to understand the artistic and manufacturing sides, both, of the work into which she had entered.

Her work was specially concerned with advertising, to tell the people the things they really want to know about the things they buy. It is really a great educational work, as she sees it, helping the public to become really enlightened so that they will no longer trust merely to the salesfolk as to what is good style, good taste and good material.

This present letter is written from Paris, where she has been for several years with others of the staff. Their duties take them to every new presentation of an opera, to the reading of every

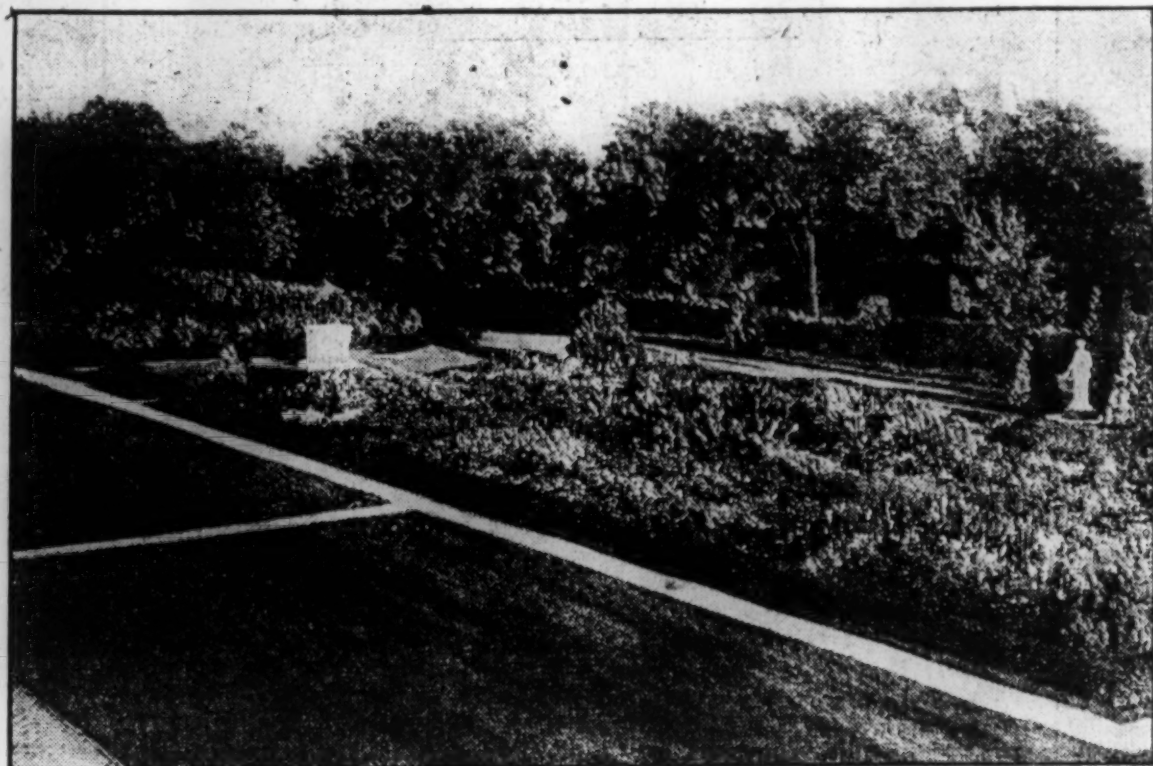
new book. Every aviation meet, as well as the crowning of a king, has a place in their attention.

She also touches on the opportunities for direct social service of the sort which college settlements do. A large business organization, comprising 15,000 members, is a little city in itself, with plenty of room to help others.

## Philatelist Find

A lady living in Sydney for many years has hoarded a collection of postal stamps left by her father, who had pursued his hobby of collecting for 50 years, says the London Standard. The daughter was ignorant of philately and threw the stamps into an old trunk. By and by she visited a stamp exhibition, and for the first time awoke to the value of the stamps in her possession. She secured the assistance of experts, who estimate the value of the collection at £20,000.

## GREATER BOSTON A CITY OF HOMES



IN THE GARDEN OF A LARGE SUBURBAN ESTATE

THE fame of the beautiful suburban homes of Boston, in Brookline, the Newtons, at Chestnut Hill and all about the city, supplies one of many reasons why Boston is such an attraction to summer visitors and to people who are free to reside wherever they choose. Through the rolling hills and narrow gorges of the wooded suburbs one may drive for a long afternoon and pass always among sylvan places that appear almost untouched by the hand of art. For the landscape gardening about Boston has been wisely done and the natural beauty of the region conserved to an unusual degree.

The visitor to one of these homes of

beauty and retirement passes through the circling and sheltering groves and then comes suddenly out upon such a scene as is presented in this picture, of trim lawns and flower beds, with an occasional white gleaming statue, all outlined by the massed green of native trees.

These gardens have the quality which everywhere Americans are seeking to put into their artistic expression, namely something characteristic of the people and of the land. They are not the formal close-clipped gardens of Italy or France with poplars and cypresses the distinguishing arboreal types. The sweep-

ing elms and broad beeches and gracious shady maple trees that are common along New England roads crowd about the scene in their free, natural grace. Here and there old-time orchards with their sprangly growth surrounded by stone walls of an old-time picturesqueness, where the wild tangle of goldenrod and Joe Pye weed may come in due season unrebuked by gardeners' shears. Beauty and order, but freedom and simplicity, too, mark the best of these suburban garden landscapes, and increase the sense of retirement and peace which makes Greater Boston preeminently a city of homes.

## "WE WOULD SEE A SIGN"

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WE HAVE but faith, we cannot know," is a mental attitude which many earnest men have taken up during the last half century. But is it true that we cannot know? And what is meant by knowledge? On what should it be based?

It has been said that there is a doubting element in humanity that constantly evokes a craving for some objective evidence that the Christian dogmas are something more than mere human affirmations based on spiritual emotion. It is this element that seeks a sign. So it was in the days when Jesus taught the multitudes. He tested

them. They doubted and then he told them what he clearly saw in them—that unless they beheld signs and wonders they would not believe, and he refused to satisfy their cravings more than he had done.

In the parable of Dives and Lazarus this hungering for human testimony—for the objective sign—is effectively dealt with. Even if one did come from the dead, it would be useless; they would not repent. Jesus knew that the miraculous works that he performed—that even his own resurrection—would not convince some that he voiced the truth. Nothing that he could say or do was sufficient attestation to such minds that he had a divine mission; their thought was evidently too materialistic to receive spiritual teaching.

There is nothing more pathetic in human history than his lament over the hardness of the human heart. Yet Jesus never denounced doubt when it was honest. The case of Thomas is a case in point. The disciple wanted to believe; he had been doing faithful work for the Master, but his mental condition was that of several others of the little band of followers, only more accentuated; he had not grasped the significance of the divine words and the marvels of healing that he had heard and seen from time to time; his spiritual sense had not then been awakened to the reality of the Saviour's mission for humanity. It was then that Jesus bestowed that benediction on those who are able to believe unto salvation without a sign that stands fresh today: "Blessed are they that have not seen and yet have believed."

This yearning to know is the desire for a last, final, indisputable, authoritative word about the unseen present and the future. Some seem to find this in ecclesiastical dogmas. But he who with a wistful outlook is conscious that he is placed here without some unerring guide—without some clear and constant light, that is not subject to human errancy—will assuredly turn to the Bible. What ever difficulties mortals see there, there through that collection of sacred books a golden thread of divinity that is indicative of all that is holiest and highest in the universe.

It was extolling his accomplishments when the mother told me that the little girl who let me in this morning was in her way a better scholar than he. I sat with them till it was very late, sometimes in merry, sometimes in serious, discourse, with this particular pleasure, which gives the only true relish to all conversation, a sense that every one of us liked each other.

eternal, as His reflection. It is here that Christian Science is a consolation and strength to tens of thousands that language sometimes fails to express or describe.

Faith is not something that can be bought or sold or given away or forced upon your friend or your neighbor. It is often a gift; it is sometimes apparently intuitive. It is the "substance of things hoped for," and men are "saved by hope," or rather, to give a better version of the apostle's words, it is "in hope" that men are saved. If they are sincere, even though they do not see what they hope for, they "patiently wait for it." And it is wonderful how the divine hand—the divine compassion—reaches us and comes to the help of the man who is thus patiently waiting and looking. In time there will come a conception of God and an interpretation of what is meant by salvation that will harmonize with revelation, and unless this is so, the path will be beset with obstacles. God is indeed the God of man's salvation, then it is possible to know Him; that He is not hidden behind the clouds and the darkness; that He is not an absent creator; that in fact He is a Father ever revealing Himself to His children.

Mrs. Eddy with a confidence based upon revelation, asserts on page 146 of Science and Health, that Christian Science—that is the knowledge of God—"derives its sanction from the Bible" and "is demonstrated through the holy influence of Truth in healing sickness and sin." We have here a scientific theology that is simplicity itself. It takes the truth of the allness of God, good, the only cause and creator, and man as His image and likeness, and carries this to its logical conclusion. It shows that to the spiritual man doubt and fear are myths—mortal illusions without a shadow of claim to torment or to obstruct the vision of the real self. "Who then can be saved?" was the amazed cry of the disciples when Jesus laid down some apparently impossible conditions of salvation. If such a necessary medium as money had the power to keep one from heaven, what hope was there for most men? The lesson was clear. There must be nothing material Christian Science teaches that there really is nothing between God and man; therefore there is nothing to hinder his salvation but belief in that counterforce of reality which must be known to have only a mythical existence or power.

## PRAYER FOR AMERICA

ROBERT C. WINTHROP, American statesman and orator, in his "centennial oration," delivered in Boston in 1876, said:

Instruments and wheels of the invisible Governor of the universe! This is indeed all which the greatest men ever have been, or ever can be. No flatteries of courtiers, no adulations of the multitude, no audacity of self-reliance, no intoxications of success, no evolutions or developments of knowledge, can make more or other of them. This is "the sea-mark of their utmost sail," the goal of their farthest run, the very round and top of their highest soaring.

Oh, if there could be today a deeper and more pervading impression of this

great truth throughout our land, and a more prevailing conformity of our thoughts and words and acts to the lessons which it evolves; if we could lift ourselves to a loftier sense of our relations to the invisible; if, in surveying our past history, we could catch larger and more exalted views of our destinies and our responsibilities; if we could realize that the want of good men may be a heavier woe to a land than any want of what the world calls great men, our centennial year would not only be signalized by splendid, ceremonious and magnificent commemorations and gorgeous expositions, but it would go far toward fulfilling something of the grandeur of that "acceptable year," which was announced by higher than human lips, and would be the auspicious promise and pledge of a glorious second century of independence and freedom for our country.

For, if that second century of self-government is to go on safely to its close, or is to go on safely and prosperously at all, there must be some renewal of that old spirit of subordination and obedience to divine, as well as human laws, which has been our security in the past. There must be faith in something higher and better than ourselves. There must be a reverent acknowledgment of an unseen, but all-seeing ruler of the universe: His word, His house, His day, His worship, must be sacred to our children, as they have been to their fathers; and His blessing must never fail to be invoked upon our land and upon our liberties.

The patriot voice which cried from the balcony of yonder old State House, when the declaration had originally proclaimed "stability and perpetuity to American independence," did not fail to add, "God save our American states." I would prolong that ancestral prayer, and the last phrase to pass from my lips at this hour, and to take its chance for remembrance or oblivion in years to come, as the conclusion of this centennial oration, and as the sum and summing up of all I can say to the present or the future, shall be: There is, there can be, no independence of God; in Him as a nation, no less than in Him as individuals, "we live, and move, and have our being!"

Can the earth, which is but a vision, resist Spirit which has reality and is alive?—Carlyle.

## CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

### Meeting of Old Friends

Here is an example of Richard Steele at his best describing a visit paid to an old schoolfellow, now a family man. He came to town last week and yesterday sent me word his wife expected me to dinner. I am, as it were, at home at that house, and every member of it knows me for their well-wisher. The boys and girls strive who shall

### Today's Puzzle

#### RIDDLES

I. In days of old I served both king and queen. Was gay in velvets, blue and red and green. But now I'm serving you from morn till night. Most often I'm of sober black and white. Each king and queen had one or maybe two. But dozens of me now belong to you.

II. I sang one day with a linnet. I came at the end of a minute. I stood in the heart of a flower That hung on a vine-covered bower. I came in the breeze And swung in the trees. And I'm fifth in the line every hour. —Youths Companion.

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PICTURE PUZZLE

Furs.

## The Christian Science Monitor

Published daily, except Sunday, by The Christian Science Publishing Society

Falmouth and St. Paul Streets BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.

Publishers of "The Christian Science Journal," "Christian Science Sentinel," "Der Herold der Christian Science," and other publications pertaining to Christian Science.

ARCHIBALD McLELLAN, Editor-in-Chief. ALEXANDER DODDS, Managing Editor. All communications pertaining to the conduct of this paper and articles for publication must be addressed to the Managing Editor.

Entered as Second Class at the Post-office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

TERMS Single copies, 2 cents. By carrier in the Greater Boston newspaper district, 12 cents the week.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY MAIL PREPAID In the United States, Canada and Mexico:

Daily, one year.....\$5.00 Daily, six months..... 3.00 In all other countries additional postage at the rate of \$3.00 yearly is required.

All checks, money orders, etc., should be made payable to The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Mass., U. S. A. The Christian Science Monitor will be found on sale at all newsstands in New England, and in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Rates for advertising will be furnished upon application to the business department. The publishers reserve the right to reject any advertisement.

Long Distance Tel.—Back Bay 4330. Eight Trunk Lines.

Eastern Advertising Offices, Suites 2092 and 2093 Metropolitan Building, 1 Madison Ave., New York city. Western Advertising Office, Suite 750, Peoples Gas Building, Michigan Ave. and Adams St., Chicago. European Bureau, Amberley House, Norfolk St., London.

## Science And Health

With Key to the Scriptures

The Text Book of Christian Science by

MARY BAKER EDDY

A complete list of Mrs. Eddy's works on Christian Science with descriptions and prices will be sent upon application

ADDRESS

Allison V. Stewart PUBLISHER

Falmouth and St. Paul Sts. BOSTON, MASS.

## America Again Discovered

The Norsemen are not the only people credited with the discovery of America before Columbus. Francois Michel in "Le Pays Basques," maintains that the Basque sailors who went north for whales and cod were familiar with the coast of Newfoundland for centuries before Columbus, and that it was probably from one of their countrymen that the navigator learned of the existence of another continent, says the London Chronicle. There is also a mystery about the origin of the Basque people and the strange resemblance between their language and North American dialects. Whitney, the American philologist, declares, "No other dialect of the old world so much resembles the American language in structure as the Basque." Did the Basques come from America to Europe?

## New Japanese Instrument

A new stringed musical instrument is reported to have been devised by a Japanese violin maker in the city of Nagoya. The invention is named the reikin and seems likely to supersede the samisen. It has the shape of a guitar save in the neck, which is the only part resembling a samisen. There are four strings and by manipulation of the keys the instrument can be made to do the work of several samisen. The inventor has played his reikin in an orchestra of Japanese instruments and shown that it is a success. He says that the idea came to him when he was touring through Europe last year.—New York Sun.

A perfect gift thy Father gives to thee—Thyself, with all thy powers. Yet all will be imperfect, weak and in captivity. Till thou, His child, give all thyself away To God and, to thy brother, day by day. —Theodore C. Williams.



# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

## EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Thursday, December 21, 1911

### The Tariff Board Report on Wool

THE point of paramount importance involved in the report of the tariff board on the American wool schedule and in the presidential message communicating it to Congress is not whether the wool duties shall be pared lightly or deeply, to maintain or not to maintain the protective principle, but whether the procedure and its results shall prove of a nature to justify the departure in tariff revision. Wool is an important item in the tariff; but it is only one item, and the revision of the schedule relating to it is a small matter compared with the agitation that revision periodically occasions and invites. This statement might with equal force be applied to other schedules. Their revision along reasonable lines is a matter of far more importance to the country than is any change, downward or upward, that may be made in the rates.

Political tariff tinkering has involved a cost to the business of the nation out of all proportion to whatever benefits may have accrued from the high protective system, or from the occasional and spasmodic attempts to smash it. The idea behind the tariff board is that it may result in bringing forward information of an absolutely dependable character on the basis of which Congress may proceed intelligently to make necessary and just alterations in the schedules. Last summer, Congress, without waiting for a report from the tariff board, undertook to revise the wool schedule. To this the President interposed objection, claiming that the tariff board should first be heard from. The tariff board has now been heard from, and the President has placed its findings in the hands of Congress with his own recommendations.

Downward revision is called for both by the report and the message, and reasons therefor are given in detail and at length. This is the first time Congress has ever been furnished with tariff information in this manner. This is the first time the committee of ways and means has ever been superseded as an agency for the collection and distribution of tariff information. This is the first time that a non-partisan report on the tariff has ever been submitted to Congress. Of momentous importance, therefore, will be the popular decision in regard to it, for popular opinion will be the determining factor in the premises. If the American public shall decide that the tariff board has vindicated its supporters and has justified its existence in this instance, the road to general non-political, non-partisan and non-sectional tariff legislation will be opened and the country may soon be relieved of a system that has repeatedly, and even down to a very late day, interrupted national prosperity and menaced the welfare of the masses of the people.

### America, Russia and the Jews

IF THE Americanized Russian Jew or the Jew still resident in Russia gains aught from the abrogation of the Russian-American treaty of 1892, he will owe it to wise handling of the matter by President Taft and not to the promoters of the project in the House or Senate, to the statesmanlike discussion of the issues involved by Senators Lodge and Root and to such skilful negotiations as now may follow, calling for tact and experience that are not ordinarily displayed. The pressure from the Americanized Jew has been natural, looking at it from his standpoint and a discrimination against Americans based on racial or religious grounds is especially irritating to the national temper, so that it has not been difficult to mass in favor of abrogation of the Russian treaty an irresistible body of public opinion.

Russian action now bids fair to be considerate at least, and were it left to the Russian premier, or the Czar even, there might be a chance of decidedly liberal modification of the Russian point of view with respect to honoring passports of Jews. But, as Milukoff, a progressive leader of the Duma, says in a cabled interview, the dominant forces of the empire today are against reopening of the Jewish question as a domestic policy; and yet this cannot be escaped if the issue with America is taken up. Milukoff does not hesitate to predict that if partisans, either here or in Russia, agitate the matter it will "react unfavorably on the movement for Jewish equality within Russia." And this at a time when "there are some signs of a softening administrative attitude."

Agitation of a political sort usually concerns itself with the obvious and primary effects and overlooks the hidden and secondary results of a reform. In this case it is, of course, by no means the American intent that Russian Jewry shall pay a price for the greater liberty that American Jews hope to have won.

### The Arbitrament of War

It is a curious fact that politicians who advocate most strenuously the claims of peace can, on occasion, be the most warlike. It seems as if the detestation of war were less a matter of principle than of predilection. Numbers of the supporters of the policy of peace in Europe, for instance, took vociferous exception to the Moroccan policy of Sir Edward Grey, which, judged by results at any rate, saved that continent from war. The same party, however, is loud in urging the same minister to interfere in Persia. A door, says a certain French proverb, should be either open or shut, and this, it is to be imagined, refers as much to those of the temple in the Forum Romanum as to any others.

These politicians seem to think that it is possible to carry on diplomatic negotiations by means of threats never intended to be translated into action. It was not so the Pax Romana was made to run in the empire of the Caesars, and it is not so the Pax Britannica can be made to run in the British empire. "Civis Romanus sum" is a political doctrine that requires more backing than mere words; and if Cromwell cowed the Portuguese inquisitors and saved the peasants of the Vaud, it was because Turenne had heard the thunder of the psalms as the Ironsides moved to the attack.

The position of the Persians may be likened to that of the Vaudois, as that of the Armenians might have been to that of the prisoners of the inquisition, but the rest of the simile must be

enforced also. Lord Morley asked categorically in the House of Lords whether, if the Russian government were really obsessed by the idea of occupying northern Persia, the friends of the Persians were prepared to see a British army marched upon Teheran; just as Lord Lansdowne demanded whether the friends of Armenia were ready to advise the sealing of the Dardanelles by the British fleet. The one would have probably meant a European war; the other would certainly precipitate a conflict between Russia and the United Kingdom.

Now, are these peace advocates, who bulk largely amid the friends of the Armenians and the Persians, willing to submit their championship of these people to the arbitrament of war while determined to close the gates of the temple on other occasions? The man who with impunity defied Portugal and Savoy, the Portugal and Savoy of the seventeenth century, was the man who established the standing army in England.

EVIDENTLY the United States administration is not going to allow the matter of establishing a great naval base in Narragansett bay to rest. This undertaking is not contingent on the abandonment of the Charlestown, Portsmouth and Brooklyn navy yards; it will simply lead inevitably to that end. The arguments in favor of the more comprehensive method of caring for naval vessels may be considered entirely aside from the question of the continuance or discontinuance of those yards. These have been advanced with considerable detail and in a manner calculated to prepare public thought for the specific proposals to be made later, very probably through the medium of a special message from the President.

With the completion of the Panama canal it is the intention that the entire naval fleet, as one body, shall spend six months on the Pacific and six months on the Atlantic coast, alternately. Three months of the latter period will be spent at Guantanamo, where there are adequate drill grounds and where contiguity to the Panama canal and the Caribbean sea makes the base especially desirable. Now, the point is raised that under the new arrangement none of the navy yards named will be large enough to accommodate the whole fleet; it would have to be scattered when brought into these northern waters. The central idea of the new method of handling it is to keep it intact. Because each vessel now carries its own repair outfit, visits to navy yards, it is also held, will not be so frequent in the future. Other reasons are offered, stronger from a purely naval point of view than those referred to: all point to one conclusion, that if for any reason any of the navy yards named shall be held in possession of the government after the establishment of a great national naval base at Narragansett it will be maintained practically in idleness. Touching on this point, Secretary of the Navy Meyer, who is a resident of this city, is quoted as asking: "Shall Boston make use for its commercial advancement of the 80 acres and 3100 feet of the best waterfront the city has in its harbor, or shall this property, whose land value alone is \$6,500,000 on the navy's books, be in the future simply a show place with just a minimum of work done there to justify the term navy yard?"

This is asked at a most opportune moment, and, if so intended, could hardly be addressed more directly or pointedly to those interested in and charged with the development of the port of Boston. The navy yard, situated between and partly on the estuaries of both the Charles and the Mystic rivers, occupies, from the standpoint of dock improvement, invaluable waterfront.

The chairman of the newly created dock commission must feel that circumstances are already conspiring to bring about solutions for his problems.

### The Folly of the Excessive

IN SOUTH DAKOTA state officials charged with conserving the public welfare have just brought about judicial punishment of vendors of food products whose fault was that their advertisements and their goods did not match. Makers of lemon extract and ginger ale said that their goods were "the strongest, purest and best," or that they were made from "the purest water in the world." By implication the retailers of the fluids said ditto, whereas analysis by the state food department showed quite contrary conditions of the basal fluid in the manufactured flavoring extract and beverage.

Here is a case of legitimate social interference with private business in the interests of veracity. Also in the interests of advertising itself, for it is just as true in the case of the printed appeal for patronage as it is in the spoken word that the "truth and nothing but the truth" is the best kind of credential in the long run. Positive statements that are true are more persuasive ultimately than comparative or superlative affirmations that are belied by purchasers' experiences with the goods bought.

Moreover, it is a fact, as advertisers of discretion are rapidly coming to see that, with growth of national manners and refinement, there is a steady increase in the number of consumers who are repulsed rather than won by the crass egotism of many advertisements. The man who is forever claiming that he is "the best" is likely to meet suspicion. Modesty plus worth goes farther in advertising with people of quality than verbosity plus craft. Moreover, it is far easier, as a matter of manufacturing tactics, to be able always to make articles that are "good" than it is occasionally to make goods that are "the best."

Loud talk in advertising is discounted by the sensible buyer just as it is in conversation by the discerning listener; and nothing better could happen to the advertising business of today than a widely diffused demand, various in its origin, for restraint of claims made by advertisers. No "restraint of trade" would follow, we imagine, but rather increase of permanent business.

The moral of this preaching goes much farther than the art of advertising. The author who sows superlative adjectives broadcast over his pages may win a brief but not enduring audience. The reformer, for whom every contention or dispute is a "crisis" and every problem "the gravest," soon loses the ear of the people. The patriot whose loyalty takes the form of vain boasting and who refuses to discriminate or admit degrees of attainment by nations or by peoples elsewhere may be hardly less than a social menace.

It would seem, according to the report of the American tariff board and the President's message, that our old friend, schedule K, lacked the initial O, and lacks it still.

### Navy Yard Lands in Harbor Improvement

### Selling Table Things by Weight

THE movement is spreading against buying and selling the things called table necessities by measure and in favor of buying and selling them exclusively by weight. It was bound to spread when once fairly understood, for it is in the interest of the square deal all around. Like all other reforms, it is accompanied by some disturbance. But in the end, we imagine, all parties will realize that they are on a fairer basis, and all will be satisfied that the change was for the best.

It appears that the things that sell by the dozen are not to escape inclusion in the reform. There are eggs, for instance. When eggs were selling for 10 and 15 cents a dozen, or even when they brought 20, 30 or 40 cents a dozen, the question of variation in size did not strike the average consumer as making so very much difference, but when they struck 50 cents and went even beyond that point their average size became a question of some importance with those forced to make a certain amount of household money go a long way.

It is a strange but generally recognized fact that when food prices are high articles of food seem to grow smaller. This was strikingly manifest in civil war times, in which period originated the conundrum: "What is the difference between going to market now and going to market formerly?" The answer never failed to "bring down the house" at the minstrel performance. It was: "Because then you went to market with money in your vest pocket and brought home a basket full of eatables; now you go to market with money in your basket and bring home a vest pocket full of eatables." Greenbacks and "shipplasters" had something to do with giving point to this old joke. Matters are not quite that way now, and yet it is true that everything looks small to the housekeeper, from the five-pound roast to the three-pound chicken, or from the peck of tomatoes to the single egg.

It is not altogether illusion. Some purchases, in reality, have been small, too small. It is better to buy them by weight. Even if one does not get more for one's money when buying by weight than when buying by measure or by the dozen, one is likely to feel better content with the transaction, and in this period of unrest that is something to be seriously considered.

### Good Roads for Canada

THE Dominion government and the government of the province of Ontario are now alike committed to a comprehensive policy of public road construction. In Parliament, Mr. Borden has made it clear that the federal authority under his administration will cooperate with the provinces in the creation and improvement of highways. One of the questions submitted to the voters of Ontario by Sir James Whitney at the recent election was "as to the advisability of further provincial appropriations, if necessary to any scheme of development by reason of the financial aid to be given by the Dominion government, and also of any statutory enactment which may be found to be necessary under the circumstances aforesaid." These circumstances had reference in part to the declaration of Mr. Borden, mentioned above, and also to the policy of Sir James Whitney in relation to highway improvements as announced in a pre-election address.

The latter dealt in part with the probability that the province of Ontario would be called upon to cooperate with the Dominion government financially. Sir James Whitney's general attitude toward such matters leaves the inference that he will use all of his influence and power toward forwarding the necessary legislation.

It so happened that the experiences of election day, especially in the country, were of a character to emphasize the need of better roads. The highways, owing to the state of the weather, were in such bad condition that the total of the vote was cut down very considerably. This has assisted materially in ripening public opinion on the subject of good roads in the province, but even without these experiences locally, the movement would doubtless have gained great impetus this year by reason of the increase in automobile travel. In the same senses as in the United States the automobile is opening up the rural districts of the Dominion, near and remote, to strangers, not a small percentage of whom become sooner or later interested in the country in a business way. A traffic is developed, at all events, which affects at once the producer, the storekeeper and the innkeeper, with the result that values of all kinds are soon actively affected.

### Sailing on a Chilean Railroad

THE Chilean railway system comprises about 4000 miles, and the opening of the tunnel through the Andes constituted a piece of engineering second to none of its kind. The legislature of the nation is about to consider comprehensive electrification of the government-owned roads. No other country in South America has advanced more rapidly in respect to railways. The Longitudinal system, in particular, is a modern enterprise from which branches are being constructed, running from the main stem to the adjoining nation, Argentina, to the east, and the Pacific ocean to the westward.

But if there is anything in particular which calls attention to Chilean railroading at the present time it is the method for propulsion which the engineer in charge of some important government coast improvements inaugurated on the short line from Antofagasta to Oruro. In that vicinity the trade winds blow with the regularity of clockwork. Having found some difficulty in transporting men and materials between certain points, and not considering it essential to keep steam locomotives for the purpose, the engineer in question has taken advantage of these trade winds, and sailing up and down the line has become a regular feature of the work of the construction crew. Good-sized box cars were built for the purpose, and each car is equipped with a sail. There is no other propelling power. The average speed attained is about thirty-five miles an hour.

Quick to realize the opportunity presented by the trade winds, and guided by the experiment on the government railroad, a number of small coast towns have established connections on the same principle. It is, of course, agreed that nothing very extensive is likely to be accomplished with sails on land, but merely as an interesting phase of South American railroading the Chilean method is entitled to be classed among novelties. Much that lies ready at hand is often wasted, but the coast residents of the province of Antofagasta certainly seem to be letting no favoring wind go unused.